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Prayer Opens Concert; Hirohito's Brother Held? Saltonstall Defends Stand

The World's Day—March 12, 1943

National: Prayer Opens Symphony in Cincinnati

For the first time in the 70-year history of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, the concert was to open with prayer, as part of the City's observance of World Day of Prayer.

The 18,000-ton all-welded tanker Pan Massachusetts was launched in Hampton Roads, Va., at the plant of Welding Shipyards, Inc.

The overwhelmingly Republican Iowa House of Representatives adopted a resolution asking Congress to initiate a constitutional amendment limiting the tenure of office "of any President of the United States to two terms of four years each."

The Fighting French delegation said it had requested immigration officials in New York to release 12 French sailors, who the delegation said were enlisted in the Fighting French forces.

The Republican-dominated Michigan State Senate adopted a concurrent resolution petitioning Congress to initiate a constitutional amendment to forbid any President of the United States more than two terms of four years each.

The National Maritime Union (C. I. O.) announced that its Port of New York membership had adopted a resolution stating that it would "not be a party to carrying vital materials to Franco Spain which can be and will be utilized to bolster the Nazi war machine."

In Europe: Brother of Hirohito Reported Held

Prince Chichibu, brother of Emperor Hirohito, has been under house arrest in Japan for the past 15 months on charges of being "sympathetic to enemy powers," says the Daily Express in London quoting an unidentified person who has just arrived in Istanbul from Tokyo.

Restaurant patrons in Madrid will be required to present ration cards for meals, beginning in July, in the same manner that housewives have to turn in coupons to their grocers in exchange for food for their tables.

The Irish Republican Army has been involved in a plot to disorganize war industry, defenses, services and transport in Northern Ireland according to information in documents seized from the organization.

British boys and girls from 16 to 18 will register tomorrow after which they will be interviewed by educational authorities with a view to guiding them in selection of a useful war training program.

French guerrillas inside France claim to have killed more than 250 Germans and wounded hundreds of others by blasting of a troop train at Chagny-Sur-Soane and 300 other attacks during the month of January.

Exchange of prisoners, British and Axis, will occur March 21 and 22 in the harbor of Mersin, Turkey, with each side exchanging 788 officers and men, it was announced in Ankara.

New England: Saltonstall Defends Jury Stand

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall averred today that he has co-operated with the Attorney General's office in every matter under Grand Jury investigation. Earlier, he had refused to appear personally for questioning, but said he would write answers to any written questions. [Page 2.]

Possible coal shortage in New England next winter was predicted today by Richard L. Bowditch, Chairman of the New England Council's Committee on Solid Fuel Supply who said unless something is done to defer miners from armed services 1943 goal will not be met.

New England has plenty of potatoes, Office of War Information officials declared today, countering rumors that an acute shortage was imminent. [Page 5.]

Inter-American friendship came to the fore in New England as Boston University welcomed the Rector of University of Mexico, Licenciado Rodulfo Brito Foucher, who arrived by air to take part in the three-day Institute of Inter-American Affairs. The varied program opens tomorrow with features for the public on poetry, sports, youth, the arts, and broad political questions. [Page 5.]

Washington: Tax Paid Before Due May Be Reduced

The House Ways and Means Committee today approved a plan to reduce by as much as 4 per cent the tax obligations of persons paying income taxes before they come due, thus encouraging individuals to go on a pay-as-you-go basis.

A goal of $13,000,000,000, largest in world history, has been set for the second Victory Fund drive to be launched in a month. Announcing detailed plans for April war financing, the Treasury Department said it would seek $8,000,000,000 of the total from nonbanking sources. The first war loan campaign in December had a $9,000,000,000 goal but actually raised $12,906,000,000.

House Republican leaders renewed their campaign for formation of a joint committee on postwar development following publication of the National Resources Planning Board's report.

President Roosevelt capped a celebration of Lend-Lease's second anniversary by signing into law a bill extending its life for one year.

Rationing of meat, butter, canned fish and edible oils was ordered, effective on or before April 1. OPA increased coffee rations and reduced the number of points needed for dried prunes, raisins, beans, peas and lentils.

Irked over disclosure that David Ginsburg, draft-deferred general counsel of the Office of Price Administration, is being considered for commissioning as an Army officer, a Congressional Committee decided to make a thorough investigation of OPA's worker-deferment practices.

President Roosevelt at his press conference indicated his opposition to the Ruml plan because of a belief tax returns under it would be less and also put postwar planning directly up to Congress.

Legislation to defer fathers of children under 18 from military service appeared certain of its first congressional test in the Senate. Despite protests that the controversial proposal, offered as an amendment to a bill deferring essential farm workers from bearing arms, would jeopardize enactment of that measure, as Senator Wheeler announced determination to begin debate on the subject.

Americas: Honduran Legation Raised to Embassy

The United States Government and the Honduran Government have raised their respective legations to embassies. John Draper Erwin, United States Minister to Honduras, and Julian Caceres, Honduran Minister to Washington, were raised to the rank of Ambassador.

Hitler: Reports of a Breakdown Reach U. S.

The State Department has received unconfirmed reports that Adolf Hitler is suffering from a complete breakdown, Acting Secretary of State Welles said. He did not imply that the Department was attaching much importance to them. He merely asserted that it had received unconfirmed reports similar to those published about Hitler in the newspapers of various countries recently.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Slightly Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday, at 7:16 p. m.; ends Saturday at 6:33 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday, at 7:17 p. m.; ends Sunday at 6:31 a. m.

More Fuel Oil Next Winter Is Held Possible

Richdale tells N. E. Council of prospect of 80 p. c. of normal and removal of pleasure driving ban.

Optimism regarding New England's fuel oil situation next winter and belief that the region might look forward to 80 per cent of its normal supply of petroleum, as well as removal of the ban on pleasure driving by about July, was expressed by J. C. Richdale, Vice President and General Manager of the Colonial Beacon Oil Company and chairman of the New England Council's liquid fuel committee in a talk before the 70th quarterly meeting of the Council at Providence today.

Speaking of domestic heating oil, he said, "I am optimistic for the future. I am sure we will do a much better all-rail job during this coming summer than we did last." The two pipe lines, one proposed and one almost completed, Mr. Richdale declared would be a large factor in increasing the flow of petroleum products here.

"The industry's terminals have been converted to rail receiving depots," he said, "and the railroads, by their performance, have proven they can handle all the oil we need. Tank cars are the only deficient item in this setup and they are the limiting factor in this method of transportation. However, they should show some improvement. Plans have been made to overhaul and put into good condition about 70,000 of the biggest cars for this East Coast service.

Pipe Lines

"The pipe lines will be important factors in our supply. The big line, now completed as far as Norris City, Ill., will bring in 300,000 barrels daily of crude oil and will be completed to New York harbor this summer. In the meantime it will bring large quantities of No. 2 oil as far as Norris City where it will be picked up by tank car and brought east. Several hundred thousand barrels are already scheduled to come to New England in March, April and May.

The second pipe line, a 20-inch finished product line, will be completed to Indiana by late summer and should bring 235,000 barrels per day half way from the producing fields to the East.

"One of the virtues of these pipe lines terminals is that it provides a reservoir at one point from which full trainloads can originate, and there are so few refineries in the Midwest large enough to provide such a supply point. Definitely solid trainloads are the only means of securing the maximum efficiency from our limited tank car fleet."

Mr. Richdale told business leaders assembled from the six New England States that he looked for the restriction on pleasure driving to be lifted as soon as "the emergency is behind us."

Emergency Measure

"It was purely an emergency measure," he said, "and only justifiable as such. The value of the coupons should not be increased until our inventories have been somewhaht restored and we

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Nazi Troops Withdraw From Vyazma; Stuttgart Under Heavy Attack by RAF; Roosevelt Puts Plans Up To Congress

Senate group to weigh Resources Board plan of vast changes in economy and security.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—President Roosevelt placed the responsibility for postwar planning today squarely on Congress.

As he spoke the Senate prepared to act on a resolution of Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia creating a Special Committee on postwar economic policy and planning, to be composed of six Democrats and four Republicans.

The President was commenting at his press conference today on the two monumental reports sent up to Congress yesterday from the National Resources Planning Board, one on extension of social security, the other on the larger question of economic recovery and demobilization.

Mr. Roosevelt's tone was not belligerent, but he made it plain that he feels the Executive has gone to the limit on its side of the great problem and that now it is up to Congress.

The House has just dropped the annual appropriation bill of the NRPB (National Resources Planning Board) which prepared the documents transmitted to Congress.

Postwar Public Works

It was specifically on the matter of postwar public works to which Mr. Roosevelt addressed himself today.

He recalled that $7,000,000,000 worth of public works have been listed and authorized to take up unemployment caused by demobilization. Of these $7,000,000,000, he recalled, it is all very well for Congress to pass legislation authorizing them, but that is not enough to start the dirt flying. Projects like these have to be "engineered" in advance, that is, the plans and specifications have to be worked out, and this takes from six months to a year.

So far, Mr. Roosevelt said, only $1,000,000,000 worth of such projects have been passed by Congress in detail while the others remain authorized but not appropriated for.

The problem, Mr. Roosevelt declared, is rather squarely up to Congress, whether, he said, a great hiatus exists after the war, with the jobs left on paper, or whether arrangements are made to start dirt flying at once.

Mr. Roosevelt said that $1,000,000,000 worth of public works would not employ very many persons.

Meanwhile, the NRPB's twin programs, on recovery and social security extension, continued to cause gasps in Congress today, where most members still withheld comment because of the size of the documents involved.

A few hardy individuals were

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Associated Press

A Milk 'Toast' to Lend-Lease

President Roosevelt signed legislation extending the Lend-Lease Act one year from June 30, 1943, promptly yesterday after the Senate completed Congressional approval, 82 to 0. The House, earlier, had passed the bill, 407 to 6. Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., simultaneously issued a report that the dollar value of materials and services supplied to other nations had risen to $9,632,000,000 in the first two years of Lend-Lease operations. Drinking a toast at a luncheon in Washington, in observance of second anniversary of Lend-Lease operations, are (left to right): Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador; Vice-President Henry A. Wallace; Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius, and T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister. The beverage is milk reconstituted from dry whole milk such as is used in Lend-Lease shipments to conserve cargo space, which in case of Russia, someone jokingly called Vodkow. [Luncheon details: Page 11.]

RAF Bombs Million Nazis From Homes; German Air Losses Rise in North Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 12 — "Five down today; four last night." Thus London's midday papers tell of sharper German air attacks on Britain aimed desperately to halt the growing RAF devastation of Germany, which is becoming a frightening problem for the Nazis.

With the RAF smashing Stuttgart last night with a strong force of heavy bombers, 11 of which are missing, the Luftwaffe showing new daring in a breakfast-time stab at an outer London area this morning with the loss of five planes, the intensification of air war mounts to a breath-taking pitch.

As some of us from this office were standing at railroad stations this morning on our way to work, fighter-bombers streaked by at rooftop level, machine-gunning all around and dropping bombs. Little houses collapsed like packs of cards. One of London's famous red busses stood abandoned by the roadside burning furiously.

Stuttgart Latest Victim

Stuttgart today joined Nuremberg, Munich, Essen, and other Nazi key industrial centers staggering under the havoc of the latest mighty RAF blows. Figures of destruction were reeled off by the Air Secretary, Sir Archibald Sinclair, in a statement to the House of Commons yesterday.

Two thousand German factories destroyed. More than 1,000,000 Germans homeless. Steel production totaling 1,250,000 tons lost in the Ruhr and Saar alone. Coal output down 20 per cent in the Ruhr in three months. Bomb delivery at 10,000 tons in February, twice as much as the best previous month. About 4,000 tons dropped in the first 10 days of this month. Hundreds upon hundreds of acres of industrial districts devastated. These figures are being compiled from photographs and from sources in Germany.

So, too, on a minor scale, communities on London's outskirts today are shaking themselves free of debris, just as Britain's coastal areas were doing yesterday, the day before, and the day before that.

Last night, while the air over Southern England was heavy and ominous with the drone of heavy planes straining to carry their

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

1,000-Plane Attacks Promised by Briton

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 12

Super 1,000-plane raids on Germany and Occupied Europe will be stepped up "when we get the planes," declared Air Commodore H. N. Thornton, British Air Attaché.

Supplementing the report made to the House of Commons showing the RAF had wrecked 2,000 German war factories and driven more than a million Germans from ruined homes, the attaché said that British industry has not reached peak capacity.

He said casualties are less on the big concentrated raids due to "saturation of the defenses." On one of the 1,000-plane raids over Europe last year, he said, the casualty rate was 3.5 per cent compared with 7 per cent in 10 smaller previous raids on the same target.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 12—The German Air Force on the North African Front is now sustaining extremely heavy losses not only of desperately needed aircraft but also among the best remaining Axis pilots, according to a close study just completed by a well-informed American source.

Although Berlin is making an extreme effort to maintain the rhythm of German air activity in this crucial sector, recent events suggest that loss of so many top-flight pilots is resulting in a decline in enemy air efficiency. This development, obviously of great importance to all future operations here, is believed due to several factors.

First in importance is the fact that United Nations pilots, particularly American, are now rapidly growing in skill and showing a clear margin of tactical superiority over the enemy. The Germans have repeatedly persisted in using obsolescent tactics and planes long after the Allies have shown their ability to cope with them.

Second, the flow of Allied reinforcements and construction of numerous new airfields is enabling the United Nations to put many more planes in the air.

Allied submarine and air at-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Meat, Butter, Cheese Rationing March 29 to Take Red Coupons

Those little red coupons in War Ration Book No. 2—about which so many New Englanders have been wondering—will come into use shortly. On Monday, March 29, when the rationing of beef, pork, lamb, butter, cheese, other edible fats and oils, and canned fish will begin, shoppers may begin tearing these from their books.

By this long-expected action, the Government hopes to break up favoritism, curtail "black markets," and generally make civilian food supplies available to all on a more equitable basis. It is expected, too, that many local food shortages will disappear quickly.

Other rationing changes announced by Washington, and effective immediately, include a reduction in the "point cost" of dried prunes, raisins, beans, peas, and lentils. Unsealed packages of dates and figs were made ration-free. Coffee allowances have been increased for the next coffee-ration period, which begins on March 22.

Two Pounds of Meat a Week

Although complete details of the new rationing are yet to be announced by the Office of Price Administration, it is indicated that meats, cheese, butter, canned fish, and the edible oils will all be lumped together as a single group of foods, purchasable by the use of the red coupons in the No. 2 Ration Book.

Officials of the OPA also indicated that allotments will be proportionately more generous than the limits placed earlier this month on canned, frozen, and dried fruits and vegetables.

Meat rations have been set "in the neighborhood of two pounds, more or less" a person a week. Those who eat meat in restaurants will not have to surrender their coupons, although such eating places will be rationed on their supplies.

The lumping together of cheese and butter with meats, however, will mean that some persons may purchase more than two pounds of meat by holding down on their purchases of butter or cheese, for instance. Point allowances are expected to be large enough to permit the buying of two pounds of meat a week for each member of the family, plus some of all the other "red coupon" rationed foods.

Point cost of prunes and raisins has been reduced from 20 to 12 a pound, and the point values on

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Roosevelt Reiterates Promise Of No Allied Territorial 'Grab'

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Tactfully but significantly—and without naming names—President Roosevelt reminded the Soviet Union today that the United Nations are unqualifiedly committed to no territory grabbing as a result of the war.

With a diplomatic reserve which did not conceal the point and purpose of his carefully timed remarks, the President did not specifically mention Russia's recently repeated territorial claims affecting all the Baltic States, Poland, and Bessarabia, but correspondents who listened to him restate the postwar no-aggrandizement pledge of the declaration of Washington knew that his concern was for the boundaries of the countries of Eastern Europe.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement comes on the eve of important United Nations economic and political discussions and its intention will not be overlooked in Moscow.

Awaited Opportunity

Apparently the President has been looking for the appropriate occasion to use to restate and reemphasize—as much for the benefit of the United Nations themselves as for the rest of the world—the Allied position on restoring the sovereignty of the occupied countries.

At his press conference this morning, therefore, he reached back to a statement delivered Feb. 26 by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in which he assured the "soldiers and citizens" of Thailand, now overrun by the Japanese, that

Continued on Page 3, Column 7

Open Resistance in France Centered Upon Axis Trains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 12 — Resistance to the German invader has now entered a new stage in France. Open organized guerrilla warfare has begun to take the place of opposition by individuals and underground organizations.

This is the significance of an announcement at Fighting French headquarters here that Gen. Charles de Gaulle has received the following "special communiqué" from guerrilla headquarters in France:

"The Raynal detachment, operating in the region of Chalon, in the east center of France, has blasted off the rails at Chagney a train full of German troops traveling eastward.

"The operation was effected at a well-chosen spot when the train was going at top speed. Over 250 Germans were killed and hundreds wounded.

22 Trucks Destroyed

"Two other trains were wrecked in the Côte d'Or. The first carrying war material was completely destroyed.

"The second carrying coal to Italy had 22 trucks destroyed.

"From these operations our guerrillas and Partisans withdrew without loss.

"The High Command of French guerrillas and Partisans."

The form of this communiqué as well as its content is a significant indication of the new phase now reached by French resistance to the Nazis.

Although for obvious reasons of security it is impossible to give details of this new development, it can be confidently stated that operations by guerrillas and Partisans have now assumed an organized and, to some extent, a coordinated character.

Communications First

In this the French are imitating the Russian system. But conditions are, of course, entirely different, and in practice the French guerrillas and Partisans are obliged to operate for the most part on a smaller scale and in a more scattered manner.

They have found it advisable to concentrate most of their activity on German communications. Nevertheless, the total cumulative effect of their operations is very great, as can be seen from a report received by General de Gaulle from the "GHQ of French guerrillas and Partisans somewhere in France."

The statement records guerrilla activities in France between Dec. 20, 1942, and Jan. 20, 1943, and is separate from and in addition to the special communiqué above.

It says: "During that period French guerrillas and Partisans killed 282 German officers and men; partially or entirely wrecked 14 trains; destroyed 94 railway locomotives and 436 coaches; blew up four bridges; destroyed 26 trucks; started 12 major fires; wrecked 10 labor exchanges or Doriotiste buildings; destroyed over 1,000 tons of fuel and requisitioned food, and killed 10 'informers' of French nationality."

Berlin admits evacuation of Russian town but says it was planned; Kharkov in danger.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The Germans appear to have pulled out of Vyazma, last corner in the strategic and once-powerfully fortified Rzhev-Velikie-Vyazma triangle west of Moscow.

The Berlin Radio announced the withdrawal this morning, euphemistically terming it an evacuation "according to plan" of a point that no longer had any military value. The "plan" included a bombardment by the Luftwaffe that virtually erased the "valueless" town of 20,000 population from the map.

It has, of course, been obvious for several days that the Germans would have to quit Vyazma if they were to avoid another encirclement of a large body of their troops. The question now is, will the retreating German garrison be able to reach Smolensk, 100 miles to the west before Russian forces driving from the northeast and east can overtake them?

In the new battle for Kharkov the Russians are taking a heavy toll of the attacking Germans, but evidently are greatly outnumbered and are giving ground slowly. The Germans claim their advance guards are in the city's outlying streets in the north and the south.

The Moscow Radio incidentally, took another opportunity last night to advise the United States and Great Britain that the German successes at Kharkov were due to the delay in opening a second European front.

As if to take cognizance of this implied reprimand, the RAF struck a night blow at Stuttgart, German communications center and an important transfer point for the shifting of troops to the East. The Germans offered a token reprisal with a weak sunrise raid on some of London's outer suburbs. But a few hours later United States bombers carried out a daylight attack on Rouen, France.

Allied air power also began to assert itself more forcibly in Tunisia, where bombers and fighters softened up Marshal Rommel's positions and supply lines in the Mareth area. Marshal Rommel struck out against flanking British Eighth Army forces near Ksar Rhilane, 40 miles southwest of the Mareth Line, but paid a high price for his pains without apparently doing much to disorganize the coming attempt to drive him into the sea. The Eighth Army is said to be using with considerable success a roving six-pounder gun, an innovation in antitank defense.

To return to the subject of air power, one of the most interesting, if not the most significant, aspects of the recent fighting in the Far East has been the increased number of planes which the Japanese have been using. In the last few days fairly heavy concentrations of bombers and Zeros have attacked United Nations bases in New Guinea and the Solomons, but in each instance they have been beaten off with very heavy losses. The use of more airplanes won't avail the Japanese much unless they can also produce better airplanes—and better pilots.

Russia:

Germans Describe Quitting of Vyazma

The German High Command, in a communiqué broadcast by the Berlin Radio, said the evacuation of Vyazma was executed after military installations were destroyed.

Offsetting this announcement of retreat, the war bulletin claimed further gains for the German counteroffensive to the south in the new battle for Kharkov and it said

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Flower Show This Year Is Big Chance to Learn

By Millicent Taylor
Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps you think a flower show is always just a big spread of beauty—a chance to jump into spring a few weeks ahead of the calendar. But to the visitors coming to the New England Spring Flower Show opening tomorrow it is more than that. It is also a chance to "go to school"—attending lectures on victory gardening, taking classes in flower arrangement, and filling notebooks with experts' answers to all sorts of whys and hows of planning and planting.

As the final touches are put on the exhibits in Horticultural Hall and the tall trees, stone fountains, limpid pools and decorative pergolas transform the place into a leafy outdoors, complete with garden paths, shrubby corners and fragrant borders, the show committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society are putting their heads together to mark out traffic routes that will take care of the big crowd expected.

Of course the crowd will be well dispersed throughout many parts of four floors, so even with hundreds around, no jam is contemplated. The lectures, spaced through the day, will also be taking up a lot of these visitors.

Series of Lectures

These lectures, held at 2, 5, and 7:30, are under the supervision of Prof. William R. Cole, who is in charge of the preservation work at Massachusetts State College. Professor Cole will be assisted by Miss Tina Bishop and Prof. Arnold Davis, both of the State College staff.

The afternoon courses deal with food preservation, the evening ones with general gardening, special emphasis being given to victory gardening, according to Professor Cole.

All sorts of pointers on canning and food conserving will be taken up, supplemented by Government bulletins and demonstrations. After each lecture the "teachers" will be on hand for further questioning and individual conference.

Professor Davis, speaking each evening on some phase of general gardening, expects to add appreciably to the numbers of families who will dig up a section of back yard this coming spring, or take steps to get hold of a plot of ground somewhere for a victory garden. He will tell his "pupils" how to plan their plots, take care of the plants, and harvest the crops. Those planning to dig up a large share of their lawn he warns that a smaller plot, really well cared for, is more sensible.

Not Leaving Flowers Out

These lectures will also stress raising annual flowers for cutting, despite the extra attention that must be paid to vegetables. They will emphasize "developing your property by means of planting ornamental trees and shrubs, maintaining your lawn, and otherwise keeping in mind the postwar years."

Another educational feature of this year's Flower Show is the Victory Garden Information Center, where a staff of experts from the Massachusetts State College will be on hand all week to answer questions. In this room garden plans and plants, canning equipment, and racks of government bulletins can be seen. By insistent request, Professor Cole's famous storage room will also be on exhibit.

Visitors planning to stay all day for lectures and the study of exhibits will be given pass-out checks so they may go outside for meals and return to the show. Everything possible is being done to enable them to get the most out of this opportunity to enrich their working knowledge, members of the management committee point out. That's because in these war days every minute must be made to count, and this show, perhaps more than any that has been held, is specially designed to help people who want to "learn how."

Probe of Public Safety Group By Legislature Is in Prospect

A legislative investigation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety appeared certain today in view of charges which have been aired this week at stormy sessions at the State House before the Legislative Committee on Rules.

The hearing, called on an order for an investigation filed by Democratic Representatives Enrico Cappucci of East Boston and Fred Blake of Gardner, opened on Wednesday, continued through two noisy sessions yesterday, and recessed until 10:30 Monday morning.

Proponents for the investigation, largely Democratic members of the Legislature who initiated their action following the unexplained dismissal of Miss Natalie Hays Hammond as head of the Women's Defense Corps, have successfully introduced evidence during the past two days which many observers believe cannot be ignored.

In a press conference this morning Gov. Leverett Saltonstall declined to discuss the hearing before the Legislative Rules Committee.

Asked if he had discussed the matter in detail with members of the Committee on Rules, the Governor said he had not. He added, however, "I have discussed it with Mr. Farley and, incidentally, with the Speaker and President." He referred to Senate President Jarvis Hunt and Speaker of the House Rudolph King, co-chairman of the legislative committee.

The hearing, which has been marked by clever maneuvering on both the side of the proponents and the members of the rules committee, has heard charges of waste, inefficiency, and mismanagement made. A report of State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley, completed about a year ago, and introduced yesterday when Mr. Buckley appeared before the Committee in person, is said to substantiate these charges.

High lights of the two-day session have included vitriolic statements introduced by the chief figures in the affair—Miss Hammond and J. W. Farley, Director of the Committee on Public Safety.

In a prepared statement released yesterday to newspapers for use after he had spoken, but printed prematurely by a Boston daily, Mr. Farley, replying to Miss Hammond's attack of the previous day, charged that the former Women's Defense Corps head was "suffering from the Hitler complex—a complex of field boots and favorites."

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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The Little Red Home in the Show

By a Staff Photographer

This Realistic Scene Greets Visitors to Boston Flower Show

The little 18th-century cottage snuggles into a natural setting of trees, shrubs and flowers. The house is dull red, flanked with dogwood and old-fashioned spirea in bloom. Roses climb wall and fence. Ferns and clumps of yellow jonquils flourish in sheltered corners. Just out of the picture, at the right, a victory garden is planted in neat rows. The exhibit is the work of Sherman Eddy of Hartford, Conn., a landscape architect who has made a specialty of restoring these old places along authentic lines. The scene fills the end of the large exhibition hall, forming one of the main attractions of the New England Spring Flower Show, which will open tomorrow at 1 p. m. in Horticultural Hall.

More Fuel Oil Next Winter Is Held Possible

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are far enough along in our plans for filling our storage to be assured of the success of the plan. Possibly by June or July, if all the plans now in the making are proving to be sound, it will be possible to increase the allowable gallonage through the vacation period. We should work toward this objective to relieve the railroads. They are pretty near the peak of their capacity now as far as passenger traffic is concerned."

Mr. Richdale warned, however, that "we can't afford to lose sight of the fact that the requirements of our armed forces will probably double, and if it becomes necessary or expedient to supply them from the east coast instead of from their normal source, we may again find ourselves on limited rations."

He traced the experience which had been gained throughout the past difficult season.

"We started last December," he said, "with about 11,000,000 barrels of all grades of petroleum in New England storage. Five million, five hundred thousand barrels of this was No. 2 heating oil. The balance was made up of bunker, gasoline and kerosene.

Kerosene the First

"Kerosene was the first inventory to be depleted and trouble with distribution began to develop by Christmas week. Bunker oil has given us trouble all winter and without releases of stocks earmarked for Navy supply it would have been impossible to get through the winter without closing down many essential industries. Gasoline inventories have been helped by the pleasure driving ban, saving approximately 8,000 barrels a day. Stocks have been adequate in and about Boston because of the two refineries situated there, but Connecticut, Rhode Island and western Massachusetts have been in rather desperate circumstances on many occasions. Shipping regulations prohibit the shipping of petroleum products either south or west, so it was impossible to help these areas at times when we had gasoline in Boston.

"Inventory of No. 2 oil lasted until Feb. 1. From that point on it has been about the finest juggling performance I have even seen. Only perfect co-ordination of all agencies concerned got us through the extreme cold weather of February. The regional director of OPA acting under authority vested in him declared a state of emergency existed and limited the size of deliveries oil companies could make and prohibited the delivery into tanks that were not in immediate need. While this threw a tremendous burden on the petroleum industry it was the only way disaster could be averted.

"To the industry it meant two-and-a-half times as many orders through its switchboard and order departments, two-and-a-half times as many trips for its trucks, and two-and-a-half times the normal amount of work for its billing department. Of course no oil company could long exist in an industry as highly competitive as this—set up on the extravagant scale of having two-and-a-half times its peak requirements of personnel and equipment.

Lack of Manpower

"No extra manpower or trucks were available and overtime was the only answer. Just to give you some idea of the complications—at one time the calls coming in to our Everett refinery switchboard, which operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, were so great they not only plugged our board but so tangled up the Everett exchange that the telephone company was obliged to send over a corps of experts to untangle it.

"Large shipments of kerosene, as much as 120 cars a day, loaded into drums and shipped in box cars, have been coming in since Feb. 1 and have materially aided us with our supply problem. Each car contains approximately 10,000 gallons of kerosene, used here for range and space heating."

Mr. Richdale pointed out that next winter New England will reap the full result of conversions of heating plants from oil to coal, some of which conversions have had to be made gradually and are only being completed this spring.

Meat, Butter, Cheese Rationing March 29 to Take Red Coupons

Continued from Page 1

dried beans, peas, and lentils has been cut in half, from 8 to 4 points a pound. OPA officials explained these reductions by stating that supplies had increased. It was also said that the basic principle of OPA policy is to relax rationing restrictions "wherever and just as soon as circumstances permit."

Actually, with the use of the red coupons, each person, regardless of age, will be able to obtain—at the beginning, at least—16 ration points a week to spend as he chooses on meat, cheese, edible fats and oils, and canned fish. As for meats, the weight a customer gets for his points will depend on whether he buys steak or spare ribs.

Furthermore, although the initial allotment will be 16 points a person a week, customers will be permitted to accumulate their points and use them as they may desire during approximately a month's time.

Can "Make Change"

Thus, during the first week of "meat" rationing, beginning March 29, each person will be able to use up to, and including, 16 points—the red A coupons in his No. 2 book. The following week, he will be able to use any leftover A points, plus another 16 points—the red B coupons. He may keep on using these leftover coupons, plus each week's allotment of points, until April 30 when all coupons of the first four weeks—48 points in all—will expire together.

There's a difference, too, between the "red" coupon system and that used under the "blue" canned-goods coupon plan. Storekeepers will be able to give "change" in coupons to customers who happen to hold an inexact number of coupon points to pay for a purchase. On canned goods, no "change" is permitted, and coupon payments must be exact.

To the general public, the new program will appear much simpler than was the canned goods program earlier this month. There will be no registration, no count of food stocks on hand, and—under present plans—no suspension of sales before rationing begins, especially on meat. The public has been put on its honor not to hoard any of the new rationed items.

Charts, showing point values of rationed meats, butter, and other items, will be issued shortly, OPA pointed out. These values will be mostly on a weight basis—so many points a pound for porterhouse steak, so many a pound for round steak, so many for hamburger, butter, cheese, and so on.

Because butchers cannot cut meat exactly to a certain number of pounds, coupon costs will be figured to the nearest full point value. For example, a piece of meat that figured out to 9¼ coupon points would cost 9 points. But, if it figured to 9¾ points, it would cost 10 points.

If a butcher cuts a bigger piece than a customer orders, the two must come to some decision between them, but the customer must pay in coupon points for all he actually buys.

Washington OPA officials have issued a complete list of all types of meats, butter, cheese, edible fats and oils, and canned fish which are contemplated under the new rationing plan.

Meat, Cheese, Fat Ration List

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Here's the official list of meats, cheese, fats, and fish to be rationed beginning March 29:

1. **Meats:** Including all fresh, frozen, smoked, and cured beef, veal, lamb, and pork.

All meats and meat products in containers of tin or glass.

All dried meats.

Variety meats, including tongues, brains, hearts, liver, tripe, sweetbreads, kidneys.

Bouillon cubes, beef extracts, and similar concentrates.

All dry, semi-dry, and fresh, smoked, and cooked sausage, including salami, pork sausage, baked loaves, weiners, scrapple, souse, head cheese, and others.

Suet and other fats.

2. **Fish:** All fish, shellfish, and fish products in hermetically sealed containers.

3. **Fats and Oils:** Butter, margarine, lard, shortening, cooking and salad oils.

4. **Cheese:** Cheeses of all kinds except those expressly excluded.

Rationed cheeses include the following: cheddar (American), Swiss, brick, munster, limburger, dehydrated grated, club, gouda, edam, smoked, all hard varieties of Italian and Greek, processed cheese, cheese foods, cheese products containing 30 per cent or more by weight of rationed cheeses.

The following foods are not rationed:

1. **Fish:** Fresh fish, frozen fish, smoked, salt, pickled fish, fish in containers that are not hermetically sealed.

2. **Poultry and Game:** All poultry and game, whether fresh, frozen, or in cans or glass.

3. **Fats and Oils:** Olive oil when not blended with other ingredients, salad dressings and mayonnaise.

4. **Cheeses:** Soft or perishable cheeses, such as: cream cheese, neufchatel, cottage, pot, baker's, camembert, liederkranz, brie, blue, cheese spreads made with a base of cheese which is not rationed, cheese spreads and cheese products containing less than 30 per cent by weight of rationed cheeses.

Saltonstall Urges Plans for Soldiers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 12 (AP)—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, contending that government alone cannot fill the employment needs of soldiers when they return, has called upon industry to make plans for providing jobs.

"These boys want to have for themselves what they believe they have been fighting for: the opportunity to own a home, raise and educate children," he told the Western Massachusetts Employers Association last night.

"To do this they must have jobs, and those jobs cannot indefinitely be provided by government agencies."

He said the Government "can and must take up the slack" but that "our foremost objective is to plan for the creation of jobs in private industries when factories and farms return to a peacetime basis."

Co-operating With Bushnell Governor Says

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today said that he has co-operated with the Attorney General's office "in all matters" being investigated by that department. Meanwhile, Grand Jury Foreman George A. Ward had not yet divulged whether he will ask the Governor for written testimony.

Governor Saltonstall yesterday refused, on grounds of prestige of his office, to comply with a request to appear for questioning in connection with the Jury's investigation under Attorney-General Robert T. Bushnell.

A letter of invitation was sent to the Governor's office, signed by Mr. Ward and the other jurors. Today, Joseph R. Cotton, the Governor's secretary, disclosed a letter to the Jury saying the Governor had promised to give every consideration to the writing of answers to any written questions from the Jury.

Governor Saltonstall at his noon press conference said that "five or six weeks ago, Jim Farley (Assistant Attorney-General) came in here and we gave him all our files on matters under investigation."

He explained that this referred to correspondence on the Cocoanut Grove case and the number-pool investigation. He said he had also told the Attorney-General's Office at that time that "anything else they wanted in the future would be made available."

Precedent Given

Precedent which the Governor referred to in his refusal was taken in Suffolk County Courthouse circles to mean the refusal of Joseph B. Ely as Governor in 1932 to respond to a similar jury request, then in connection with a closed financial institution. Governor Ely also had offered to write answers, although none was requested.

Courthouse attaches explained that the Jury has no right to summon the Governor, although lesser officials and citizens may be served with summonses.

Legal authorities at the Courthouse were of the opinion that it was impossible for the Grand Jury to receive information from the Governor through the form of written questions, as this would do away with the secrecy enjoined upon that body. It is understood that the Grand Jury has, or will, today, confer as to what action it will take, if any, in regard to the Governor's refusal to appear before it.

The letters exchanged by the Grand Jury and the Governor's Office follow:

The Grand Jury letter:

"The Grand Jury for Suffolk County respectfully requests that Your Excellency appear before it for the purpose of giving testimony on a matter which we consider to be of importance to the people of Boston.

"We should be pleased if Your Excellency would arrange to attend our sitting in the Grand Jury Room, Courthouse, at Boston, on Friday morning, March 12, at 10 a. m.

"Respectfully yours,
(Signed by George A. Ward, Foreman of the Grand Jury and other members.)"

Answer of Governor

The Governor's answer:

"The request dated today from you and other members of the Grand Jury addressed to His Excellency the Governor asking him to appear and testify before your body has been received during his absence from the City, but the substance of it has been communicated to him. Owing to the office he holds, he feels that he must decline in accordance with precedence. Should you make written request of the Governor for any information which you think he might have, he would, of course, give such request his earnest consideration," (signed by) "Joseph R. Cotton, Private Secretary and Counsel to the Governor."

Coal Shortage Forecast Is Heard by N. E. Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12—A coal shortage in New England next winter was seen as distinctly possible today by Richard L. Bowditch of Boston, Chairman of the New England Council's Committee on Solid Fuel Supply.

Mr. Bowditch, speaking here at the New England Council's quarterly meeting, said that "unless some freezing of manpower takes place to keep miners from being drafted into the other services" it will be difficult to meet the goal which has been set for 1943.

A better year, however, lies ahead generally for New England, particularly in its supply of fuel oil and gasoline. Also, electric power will be increased 8 per cent and the gas companies will meet all demands if fuel is available, agriculture will in a large part be able to produce more, and the railroads will continue to do a good job, with record business.

These were the bright prospects for New England forecast today by other speakers at the quarterly meeting.

Prospects Listed

Prospects were thus indicated:

Coal—"It is my candid opinion that unless some freezing of manpower takes place to keep miners from being drafted into other services and equipment supplied for mine operations, it will be difficult indeed to meet the goal which has been set for 1943"—Mr. Bowditch, President of C. H. Sprague and Son Company.

Fuel Oil—"As to domestic heating oil, I am optimistic for the future. . . . Possibly by June or July, if all the plans now in the making are proving to be sound, it will be possible to increase the allowable gallonage (of gasoline for pleasure driving) through the vacation period."—J. C. Richdale of Boston, Vice-President and General Manager of the Colonial Beacon Oil Company and chairman of the New England Council's liquid fuel committee.

Agriculture—"The knowledge gained from the past year's experience in dealing with the problem (of labor supply on the farms) and the new procedure set up by the Farm Security Administration will, in a large measure, meet the demands placed upon our farmers for increased crops and greater production."—Arthur C. Gernes of Boston, Regional Chief of Industrial and Agricultural Employment, War Manpower Commission.

Power Production

Electric Power—"The utilities can report that the load (of the first year of practical all-out war production for New England) has been carried, and that there has been no curtailment to date due to power shortages, and at no time during the year was there any particular apprehension. In figures submitted to the War Production Board, the companies have estimated an increase for the current year of about 8 per cent over last year's peak."—Carl S. Herrmann of Boston, chairman of the Board of the New England Power Association.

Gas—"It is believed that the New England gas companies will be able to fully discharge their responsibilities to their gas users and thereby continue to make their contribution to the war effort. Since no new loads can be taken on without War Production Board approval, the future gas loads should be met to the fullest extent and no critical shortage need occur, provided other fuels are available in adequate amounts."—Hall M. Henry of Boston, Vice-President of the New England Gas Association.

Railroads—"I think I may safely say that while our record to date (in handling the greatest volume of traffic in the history of New England carriers) has not been perfect, it has been better than was generally thought possible, and that, despite the most severe winter for a generation, there has been, except for isolated instances, but little actual suffering in this territory. My feeling is that the railroads have done a good job."—Edward S. French of Boston, President of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads and Chairman of the Committee of Railroad Presidents of the New England Council.

Mr. French added the following advice:

"It seems to me wholly clear that the users of fuel for both domestic and industrial purposes should renew their stock piles as promptly as possible against the requirements of next winter."

Aid for Plants

New aid for smaller war plants of New England, particularly those in the "distressed" class, was announced by Walter Mason, Chief Deputy Regional Director of the War Production Board. Mr. Mason announced that the regional WPB now has "on the spot" power to grant loans or lease facilities up to a value of $25,000 without Washington approval.

Speedier handling of cases before the War Labor Board has been effected by its decentralization, Saul Wallen, Chairman of the new Regional War Labor Board of New England, reported. This move has also resulted in allowing New England cases to be decided by New Englanders, who are thoroughly familiar with the special conditions of this region, he pointed out.

The coal problem was thus described by Mr. Bowditch:

"The question of production at the mines is a very serious one. This year, both at the bituminous and anthracite mines, more coal is scheduled to be produced than heretofore. Bituminous mines and many of the anthracite mines are already on a six-day week basis.

"In New England we will require in 1943 a minimum of 27,000,000 tons of bituminous coal which is an increase of 3,500,000 tons over 1942, and on anthracite 8,000,000 tons, which represents an increase of about 1,000,000 tons over 1942. The increase is due to conversions already made from oil to coal, plus those contemplated in the future, plus increased consumption due to the war effort.

One of Manpower

"Production at the mines is mainly one of manpower and equipment. Already in the anthracite fields, 10 per cent of the men have been withdrawn with no adequate replacements in sight. This is not just a temporary situation, but one that, unless this drain on manpower is stopped immediately, will cause repercussions to take place before many months are past.

"As regards transportation, the rails are doing a marvelous job but there is a limit to that which they can be rightfully called upon to perform. Waterborne transportation has been the main backbone of soft coal receipts into New England for many years. The carrying capacity of the transportation fleet as a whole, which includes barges as well as colliers and substitute boats from the Great Lakes and elsewhere, is not nearly as much as it has been heretofore.

This makes it more imperative that we have more large collier-type vessels to enable us to adequately store coal.

"At all costs, coal must not be rationed in New England. If there is insufficient anthracite to go around, bituminous coal must be used instead. If there is insufficient transportation—mainly, by that I mean water-borne transportation—to take care of the situation, then we must get more transportation immediately."

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Michael Karpovich will lecture on "The Great Russian Writers and the Revolution" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Saturday

A lecture on "Ship Models" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Dr. Hugh O'Neill Hencken will speak on "Ireland and its Problems" and Mrs. Dorothy H. Archibald will speak on "The Changing Face of England" at the Foreign Policy Association luncheon which will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 12:45 p. m. British documentary films also will be shown. Open to the public.

Edward Howard Griggs, LL.D. will lecture on "A Philosophy of Life for the Present Age" at the Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street, 1 p. m. The 2 p. m. lecture is free to the public.

A recital will be given by George Wheeler, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

The second lecture in the Massachusetts Audubon Society series, "By Land and Sea in the Chocó," will be given by Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy in John Hancock Hall, this afternoon.

"Washington, D. C." and "Territorial Expansion of the United States" are the titles of the two films which will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly colder tonight; gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Rain ending early tonight; somewhat colder.

Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Somewhat colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:57 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Saturday, 5:18 a. m.; height 9.0 feet

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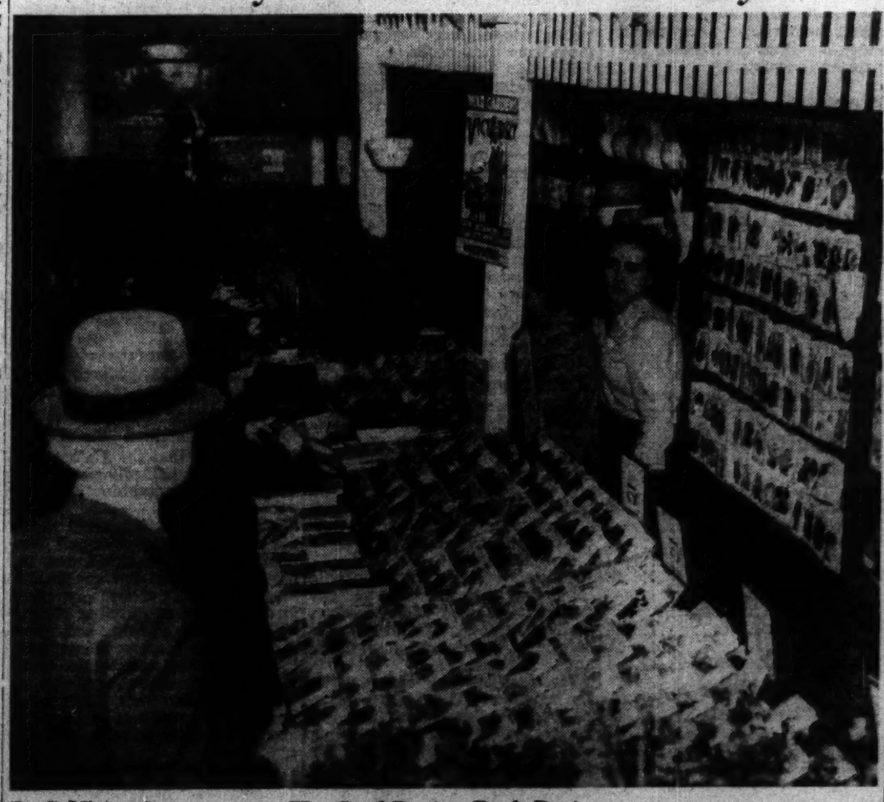
Victory Gardens Are on the Way



By a Staff Photographer

The Seed-Buying Rush Begins

Seed counter in downtown variety store in Boston, managed by William R. Dawes, at corner of Summer and Chauncey Streets, shows signs of more-than-usual interest being displayed in Victory Gardens.

Bullitt Asks Use of Power; Warns of 'Losing Peace'

PHILADELPHIA, March 12 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to Russia and France, said last night the United States will lose the peace "unless we bring forward soon both concrete terms of peace and a plan for international organization which will obtain overwhelming support from the people and the Senate."

In a speech prepared for a symposium on the problems of enduring peace, Mr. Bullitt declared at the Academy of Music that President Wilson failed to get a lasting peace after the World War I because "he did not use his power when he had it."

"We have our power now," he continued. "And while we have it we must use it—or lose the peace."

Mr. Bullitt spoke after Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister, asked: "What is the good of purring and pussy-footing ourselves into another period of disillusionment after this war? . . . The worst thing we and all the United Nations can do then will be to wobble aimlessly and let ignorant prejudice get the better of us.

"That can lose the peace just as quickly as faulty supply lines can lose the war. . . . When the noise and the stench of battle is over, let us have faith in ourselves, in each other and in the purpose which we make our common policy."

Mr. Bullit said "our power now is comparable to Wilson's power in the summer of 1918." [Before the Armistice.]

"But," he asserted, "the day that Germany collapses we shall still have on our hands a war with Japan . . . and the Soviet Union will be at peace and we shall want Soviet support against Japan. Under those circumstances we are likely to find ourselves as impotent as Wilson was in the spring of 1919 [at the peace conference in Paris]. The real power will be in the hands of Stalin."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, introduced by Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts as "a champion of the people," spoke on "Citizen Responsibility for the Peace."

She laid down a two-point program:

"We must examine with infinite care what we can do at present so each one knows he is doing everything he can to aid our present effort.

"We must think and think on all questions pertaining to the future. We must look for justice for all people, for without it we can have no lasting peace."

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota proposed that "we begin now to plan and to establish a definite continuing organization of the United Nations of the world."

Farms in Midwest May Use Loyal Japanese as Workers

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The man in the audience who raised the question was a corn-belt farmer in need of labor, as too many are.

"Why isn't it possible," he asked in a panel of experts on labor, speaking at a Middle Western agricultural college forum, "why isn't it possible for us to get some of those loyal Japanese now held in camps out west? They say they make good farmers."

The question started a warm discussion, pro and con. The farmer who started it was joined by another who suggested that bringing in some of these citizens of another race might help solve some of the country's post-war problems.

These two Illinois farmers, willing to make an experiment in tolerance, will get support in their efforts from a new government office opened in Chicago last January. It is a regional branch of the War Relocation Authority, charged with finding positions in four Middle Western states for worthy citizens of Japanese descent. The purpose of the Authority is to get able-bodied Japanese of proved loyalty out of the relocation centers into positions where they can do useful work and possibly be of real help in the war effort.

They Have Friend at Court

Heading the Chicago office is a former Californian who is a friend of the evacuees. Elmer L. Shirrell, who supervises the program in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan, got to know these people when a civil service appointment placed him in charge of the Tule Lake Relocation Center in California. During some nine months there he came to know the evacuees intimately and was impressed, he said, with their patriotism. Two-thirds of them are citizens, educated in American schools. About half are members of Christian faiths. They would like nothing better than to be given a chance to help the war effort, Mr. Shirrell said.

Now that the F. B. I. has had time to investigate individuals, it appears quite practicable to him to recommend those with clean records for placement in jobs in the interior. Some have already been placed and are proving their worthiness. This office does not intend to do any wholesale "relocating" but will simply keep its ear to the ground to find opportunities, and then bring the prospective employer and employee together, letting them take care of the rest of the negotiations.

Four field men will work out of this office in co-operation with the United States Employment Service. They will visit communities in which are found people willing to employ Japanese labor, make certain that it will be reasonably friendly to the newcomers, and that the particular jobs offered are at prevailing wages. This program is by no means one to provide "cheap labor," as its sponsors see it.

Nor do its sponsors think of the program as providing a labor pool for seasonal workers. Last year 10,000 Japanese were brought to the sugar beet regions to help with the harvest, and that project was successful. But it did not solve the problem of what to do about the displaced Japanese.

The War Relocation Authority is looking for a permanent solution of the problems facing the uprooted families. Its leaders believe that dispersal of them in various parts of the country will do much to solve the Japanese problem in this Nation. There are only about 140,000 of these people in the United States, a very small number in comparison with, say, the 12,000,000 Negroes. Yet, because they formerly lived in a concentrated area, they appear a large minority group.

Dispersed, they would be far less subject to Japanese influence and would become more thoroughly American, these students of the problem believe.

The big obstacle to such a movement is local public opinion. The war has developed much feeling against the Japanese regardless of their individual character and loyalty to the United States. The hope of Mr. Shirrell and others is that as exemplary Japanese citizens are placed in communities that have previously known Japanese only from cartoons, they will themselves break down prejudice and open the way for others.

Great care will be taken, Mr. Shirrell said, that those encouraged to take positions in the interior are people of the best type. Placement of some experienced household servants, both women and couples, has shown that community prejudice eventually gives way as people come to know the good qualities of the workers, he said. But he believes a great deal of educational work is needed to open the way for the first placements. He does not expect the program to be carried out without many difficulties.

Union Men to Taste Four Days of Army

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—To give them an idea of life on the military front, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson has invited 300 shop committeemen and representatives of the United Auto Workers to share the life of soldiers for four days at Camp Atterbury, Ind.

The War Department disclosed that the invitation was sent March 10 to R. J. Thomas, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations union, asking the 300 union representatives from key plants in the Detroit area to visit the camp March 21-24. Officers said Mr. Thomas has accepted the invitation, and the union will select the men to make the trip.

For four days they are to live exactly as if they were regular members of infantry units, although they will not be in uniform. The union will pay for their transportation by commercial routes to Camp Atterbury, the Department said, and also will pay the cost of their food.

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

Bus Line Becomes Salesman for Uncle Sam

Adolph Henry Welker

War Bond Trolley Coach

Here is one of the first trolley coaches to appear on the highways as a moving sign board promoting the sale of War Bonds and Stamps in co-operation with the national war effort. The coach alternates in daily service over transportation lines of the Indiana Service Corporation in Fort Wayne. Lower part of the coach is painted with wavy red and white stripes. Superimposed on each side are multi-colored figures of Uncle Sam with fingers pointing at spectators along the sides of the coach. On both front and rear the Minute Man is reproduced in white and blue. Wheels have blue hubs and red rims.

No Extra Gas For Western Pennsylvania

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, has refused to lift the pleasure-driving ban and to increase gasoline coupon allotments for 25 Western Pennsylvania counties.

Mr. Ickes said "thorough examination of all the facts regarding the local Western Pennsylvania situation, and careful study of the part that area plays in the entire wartime transportation and distribution of gasoline supplies to the East Coast, has convinced me that there is no justification for treating that area on a different basis from Eastern Pennsylvania or the other 16 East Coast States and the District of Columbia."

"It is true that gasoline stocks have been increasing in the Western Pennsylvania area for some time," he continued. "Gasoline stocks are also relatively high in North Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and for the same reason. Each of these areas is, in a sense, a way station in our petroleum transportation system.

"Gasoline stocks are relatively high in these places for the same reason that they are relatively low in Eastern Pennsylvania and in fact in the entire area from Virginia north to Maine. That reason is lack of transportation.

"During the winter months, the gasoline stocks could not be equalized among the several regions of the East because such equalization would have required the use of tank cars which were needed for the more important task of moving essential fuel oil from the West to the East.

"There is a wide disparity among the several States in the quantity of gasoline held in storage, as compared with last year."

A table compiled by the Petroleum Administration for war showed variations ranging from 6 per cent of last year's gasoline stocks for Connecticut, to 197 per cent for Georgia, 36 per cent of last year's stocks for Eastern Pennsylvania compared to 97 per cent for Western Pennsylvania. "In contrast with the increase in gasoline stocks in Western Pennsylvania of 333,461 barrels, gasoline stocks in New England have been decreased by 797,000 barrels.

"Fuel oil stocks in the East have declined steadily during the winter. The present level of these stocks is not only 45 per cent below that of last year, but is 20 per cent below a safe working level."

Sh-h-h! Question On Fourth Term Is Almost Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—It came today, that press conference question about the fourth term, although the words "fourth term" weren't directly mentioned.

William H. Lawrence, unabashed White House correspondent of the New York Times, asked the question, tactfully but pointedly, and Mr. Roosevelt didn't even reach for a dunce cap.

Mr. Lawrence reminded the President that it had been quite a time since the correspondents had met with him, remarked that since the last press conference, Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois and later a group of Democratic National Committeemen, headed by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, national party chairman, had been to see him.

Mr. Lawrence did say that afterward they had frankly told correspondents the fourth term issue had been raised—by them, not by the President. He just asked whether Mr. Roosevelt could tell the reporters anything about his meeting with these gentlemen.

Mr. Roosevelt was not ruffled nor riled. He just said that there was nothing on that and let's get on with the war.

That ended the fourth term "discussion" for today.

Another correspondent asked the President if he would confirm or deny the report that Premier Joseph Stalin was secretly at the Casablanca conference. Mr. Roosevelt said if Mr. Stalin had been there, he must have hid under the table for all the 10 days.

New Plan for Concentrating Civilian Industry Is Studied

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Nation-wide "concentration" of civilian industries, launched with vigor last summer by the War Production Board, is at a virtual standstill and officials are seeking other answers to the shortage of manpower, transportation, power and materials.

After studying 30-odd civilian industries, some officials are convinced that only 200,000 workers could be freed for essential service if concentration were pushed to the ultimate on a nation-wide basis.

Instead, the responsible agencies are considering tackling the problem on a regional basis by halting or curtailing the less essential industries in those areas where manpower is urgently needed for war work, while letting the same kind of civilian plants operate in areas where the labor and other shortages are not severe.

This still is concentration of a sort, but a selective kind quite different from WPB's original program of methodically concentrating one industry after another by centering production in a few "nucleus" plants and making other factories shut down.

Labor instead of material is the big shortage looming, and officials feel the program adopted must be one which makes workers available in the areas and numbers needed.

Illustrating the trend, one unquotable source disclosed the War Manpower Commission had asked WPB's Office of Civilian Supply to make available 30,000 workers in the Portland and Seattle Areas, centers of shipyard, lumber and aircraft activity, presumably by eliminating that many jobs in the furniture and other industries.

The Office of Civilian Supply thus far has demurred, for one reason because it believes the WMC should be ready to guarantee that all the 30,000 men and women who might thus be rendered jobless would actually have jobs they could go to at once.

The Office of Civilian Supply, while charged with the duty of preparing the concentration program, has incidentally no powers to carry it into effect, except insofar as it is able to enlist the co-operation of WPB's operating industry branches in following its recommendations.

Officials are convinced that the concentration program, or its equivalent under some other name, must be revived. The armed forces' program for 10,800,000 men this year and the added millions which Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Commissioner, has estimated must be recruited for war industry in 1943 mean, they believe, that action must come soon.

Thus far only four industries and part of another have been concentrated—bicycles, typewriters, stoves, farm equipment and the pulp and paper industry in Puget Sound.

One major obstacle is the problem of compensating manufacturers who close down. It would seem reasonable that the surviving manufacturers, geting all the business, should share part of their profit with those whose investments stand idle and who must pay maintenance costs on dead plants and machines. No machinery for such compensation exists and John Lord O'Brian, WPB Chief Counsel, was reported to have recently ruled that WPB cannot force one businessman to contribute to another or participate in formulation of any such program.

'Court of Appeals' of OPA To Hear Ration Complaints

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—A "court of appeals" to which housewives, congressmen and businessmen may bring rationing complaints is among devices approved by Prentiss M. Brown, the OPA's new Administrator, for making OPA more popular with the nation.

The "court," it is reported here, will be made up of a panel of businessmen, lawyers and labor leaders who will review particular rationing and price complaints, pass judgment on their merit and widely publicize their findings.

Mr. Brown, who has spent his first few weeks in office reviewing the OPA setup, has undertaken a major reorganization under which a number of former Administrator Leon Henderson's "favorites" are departing and the public's viewpoint is being given more consideration.

The public, it is predicted here, will be especially gratified by Mr. Brown's decision, unusual for a wartime government official, that the OPA does not need a $23,000,000 deficiency appropriation from Congress, previously agreed upon.

Orders Jobs Limited

Directing all heads of divisions to hold employment to March 1 levels expect in the Rationing Division, Mr. Brown said:

"I believe that we can live within our original congressional grant without sacrifice of the effectiveness of the OPA program. If we tighten our belts in every way possible, we will get through the fiscal year without any extra money."

Mr. Brown's economy move was made public about the same time that Arthur S. Flemming, Civil Service Commissioner, was telling a House Investigating Committee that OPA was one of the offenders in hiring personnel that later proved inacceptable to the Civil Service Commission:

Mr. Flemming revealed that in the six months period ending Feb. 28, government department heads submitted to the Commission the names of 102,000 persons for appointment to federal positions and nearly 15,000 were flatly turned down by the Commission.

Only Paper Records

Even in approving the 87,000, the Commission, Mr. Flemming admitted, had nothing but "paper records" to rely on.

"Under war pressure," he explained, "we haven't the time to investigate," pointing out that a person might be well-qualified for his job but might have obtained it through politics, nepotism or other kinds of favoritism.

A group of Congressmen, especially members of the Farm Bloc, rejoiced yesterday to hear that David Ginsburg, Mr. Henderson's General Counsel, who wrote most of the Price Control Law, is about to go into the Army but were annoyed at reports that he is being considered for a commission after having been deferred from the draft as an irreplaceable official.

Members of the Farm Bloc blame Mr. Ginsburg for an interpretation of the farm parity provision that was written into the official record and contributed to the defeat of Mr. Brown in his senatorial re-election campaign in Michigan last fall.

Court Asked To Overrule Flag Salute

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—An attorney stood before the Supreme Court yesterday and outspokenly urged it to overrule, as wholly unsound, its 1940 decision holding that school children may constitutionally be made to salute the United States flag.

"In the history of the nation there cannot be found a more unstatesmanlike decision; lest it be in the Dred Scott case," asserted Hayden C. Covington, counsel for "Jehovah's Witnesses" accused of violating a West Virginia flag salute regulation.

The 1940 decision sustained a flag salute requirement by the Minersville, Pa., School District. This regulation also was challenged by "Jehovah's Witnesses" who contended that saluting a flag is idolatrous and that such a requirement violates freedom of conscience.

Four of the seven justices still on the court who participated in the Pennsylvania case opinion have expressed opposition to it.

Chief Justice Harland F. Stone dissented at the time and Associate Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and Frank Murphy who participated in the majority opinion have since expressed the view the case was "wrongly decided."

If these four pick up the vote of either Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson or Associate Justice Wiley B. Rutledge who were not on the Court in 1940, they will have a majority of the nine-man tribunal.

W. Holt Wooddell, Assistant Attorney General of West Virginia, defended the regulation as "a part of a program of school activities strictly educational in character" and said "there is nothing even savoring of religion" in connection with it.

Lend-Lease Set to Expand Aid for China and Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12 — Given another year's renewal by the near-unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress, the Lend-Lease program set itself today to increase the flow of munitions to both the Soviet Union and China.

Already during the first two months of this year the proportion of Lend-Lease aid to Russia has been going up and the intention is to set up that ratio still further

Japan is permitting Lend-Lease shipments from the West Coast, intended for use against its Axis partner, Germany, to move in Russian ships unmolested across the Pacific and past its back door into Russia, the United Press reported today.

The disclosure, it said, came in a map accompanying the eighth quarterly report to Congress on Lend-Lease operations for the period ended March 11, 1943. The map contained curved lines indicating the relative quantities of Lend-Lease goods shipped and the country of destination.

Line Across Pacific

One of the lines curved across the Pacific, from a starting point which appeared to be in the region of San Francisco to a port on the Siberian Coast of Russia.

A footnote on the map said that the lines "do not show the exact shipping routes nor the location of ports." But Lend-Lease officials confirmed that war shipments long have been moving across the Pacific to Russia.

The war cargoes are moved in Russian ships and, one authority said, thus far have been limited largely to food. The size of the shipments, it was stated, are restricted only by the number of Russian ships available.

Officials confirmed that the shipments were moving across the Pacific with full knowledge of Japan. This, it was emphasized, is due to Japan's desire to do nothing which would infringe on its treaty of nonaggression with Russia.

As to China, the pledge from Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Administrator of the Act which was signed late yesterday by President Roosevelt on the third anniversary of its enactment, is: "We are determined to provide the aid to China which is necessary to drive the Japanese from her soil."

Food Shipments Up

In his quarterly report to Congress, Mr. Stettinius mentioned that food shipments to Russia in January and February of 1943 were 35 per cent greater than in the previous two months and five times what they were a year ago.

Although the Senate yesterday gave Lend-Lease unanimous approval, 82 to 0, compared with a vote of 60 to 31 two years ago, the leading noninterventionists showed no disposition to admit that they were wrong when they first opposed the Act. They argued then and they argued again yesterday that it was originally a device which would "inevitably get us into the war," and it was apparent that the noninterventionists still considered that the Lend-Lease Act had more to do with getting the United States in the war than the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, who must seek re-election next year, explained rather apologetically that he would vote for extension of the Lend-Lease Act "for one reason only—and that is that this country is at war."

"Position Proved"

He said that he had voted against adoption of the Lend-Lease Act in 1941 because it "meant our inevitable entrance" into the war, and he declared that subsequent events had proved his position then to have been well taken.

He asked any of his hearers to deny that passage of the Lend-Lease Act has not been a measure that involved the country in war.

Senator Robert Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, who also must seek re-election next year, delivered a long speech in similar vein, as did Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana. The Montanan said he had opposed the original Lend-Lease Act because it meant "voting for war," but would vote today for its extension "because we are at war and it is a 'war-aid' measure."

No Alliance

Senator John A. Danahar (R) of Connecticut took exception to a passage in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's report on the bill which spoke of the United States being in "alliance" with the other united nations.

"There is," he said, "no alliance in this war between the United States and any other nation."

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio urged that the Senate Appropriations Committee undertake a "detailed investigation of particular expenditures" being made under the Lend-Lease Act. Some "exceedingly doubtful projects," he said, are being carried on with Lend-Lease funds.

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Women's Activities; Filling Farm Jobs

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dissatisfaction with the way the Massachusetts Farm Labor Executive Committee has so far failed to organized women to work on farms was expressed at a conference at Agassiz House, Radcliffe, yesterday.

Mrs. Roger S. Warner of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety presided at the all-day meeting which was attended by college executives, physical education teachers, placement directors, representatives of women's organizations, and leaders in civilian defense.

The speakers included, besides Mrs. Warner, Miss Katherine L. Potter of the Women's Farm Service at Vassalboro, Me., Miss Frances F. Valentine, regional represenative of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, President of the New England Farm and Garden Association, Allistair McDougall, Middlesex County Farm Extension Agent, James DeNormandie, Vice-Chairman of the Massachusetts Farm Labor Executive Committee, and Roy S. Moser, Secretary of the same Committee.

Serious discussion followed each speaker's remarks. The women voiced deep concern over the food situation and general approval of Miss Potter's statement that it is women's responsibility to see that enough food is grown in this country. They believe that in order to accomplish this end, women must be recruited for farm labor and recruited quickly.

Skeptical of School Plan

They were definitely skeptical of the Farm Labor Committee's plan, as outlined by Mr. DeNormandie, to recruit mainly high school boys and girls to tide the farmers over their peak labor needs. Neither did they approve his contention that the United States Employment Service should be the central recruiting agency.

Mr. DeNormandie explained that his Committee has already set up a Director and Assistant Director who will have the assistance of district supervisors all over the State, who will report the farmers' labor needs. These supervisors, who will be appointed within the next 10 days, according to Mr. DeNormandie, will work with the Extension Service, which already has the confidence of the farmers, the Farm Security Administration, the USES, and the high schools.

The Committee, he said, wishes to avoid enrolling large groups of boys and girls only to find there is no work for them to do—something which happened twice last year. The Committee fears such might prove to be the case if a women's land army were formed.

Mr. DeNormandie and Mr. Moser held that the farm labor shortage in Massachusetts is not so great as many fear and that it can be solved locally, which is the way farmers prefer to solve it, they said. Mr. Moser assured the conference that production in this State will, weather permitting, exceed that of last year.

Women Fail to Be Convinced

He did not, however, convince the women, who are finding it difficult to buy food in the stores and who fear there will not be sufficient fresh vegetables to take the place of the canned ones no longer available. Mr. McDougall drew this conclusion from the discussion. "The women are interested in getting food and they are not getting it. The State Farm Labor Committee must recognize this," he said.

All the speakers agreed that the greatest difficulty in using womanpower is the farmer's prejudice against it. While in a few cases farmers have used women and found them satisfactory, general prejudice is still strong and widespread, they reported.

Miss Valentine described the small-scale experiment which she conducted in placing women on farms which she conducted in Maine last year. The result of that experiment, she said, is that the State Agricultural Commissioner is asking for 2,000 such workers this year.

The Massachusetts women, headed by Mrs. Warner, would like to see a similar experiment made in this State. They feel that would be the quickest way to overcome the farmers' prejudice.

The women also expressed the opinion that the State Committee had no idea of the reserve of patriotism which it could call upon among the women.

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Padin and Clubwomen's Leader

Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, photographed with Dr. Jose Padin, of Puerto Rico, who was the first speaker for the session of the International Affairs Conference by the Federation, held today at the Copley-Plaza.

Dr. Padin Tells Importance Of High Morale in Puerto Rico

"Puerto Rico is the outpost of the Americas in a political and moral as well as a military sense," Dr. Jose Padin, distinguished Puerto Rican writer and educator, told members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs today. "Two million civilians are crowded in an area the size of Connecticut," he said. "They cannot be evacuated and they may become a military liability if the morale is weakened."

Dr. Padin was the opening speaker at a metting sponsored by the International Affairs Department of the Federation under the chairmanship of Mrs. Max Ulin, at the Copley-Plaza and attended by several hundred women.

On the program of the morning sessions with him, were Sir Girja S. Bajpai first minister of India to the United States; Lydia Dan, whose father is now in command of a military division in South China, and Donald McAfee, who fought in the French Foreign Legion.

War Cities an Inspiration

"Malta and Stalingrad show that the civilian population of a besieged fortress may become a source of inspiration and strength if properly handled," Dr. Padin declared. "The citizens of Puerto Rico will accept cheerfully their share of privation and suffering, but we should not neglect them. The eyes of Latin America are fixed on them. If we are to become the champions of freedom from want, let us remember that freedom from want, like charity, should begin at home."

Summarizing Puerto Rico's needs Dr. Padin explained that Puerto Rico imports a large percentage of its foodstuffs, as the crops it raises are largely for export—sugar, tobacco, and citrus fruits. "Before Pearl Harbor," Dr. Padin said, "Puerto Rico required 1,500,000 tons of shipping a year for essential imports. Food alone required 60,000 tons a month. Between June 15 and Sept. 15, 1942, Nazi submarines literally massacred our shipping. During the month of September, only 3,000 tons reached port, although 30,000 had been allocated. In recent months, however, the situation has been somewhat eased, he added.

Hunger Native to Island

Dr. Padin pointed out that a newspaper and radio campaign has made it appear here that Governor Tugwell is chiefly responsible for the plight in which the island finds itself. "While I hold no brief for Tugwell," he said, "I should say, in justice to him, that hunger was endemic in Puerto Rico before Tugwell was born; that the Puerto Rican economy has been getting out of control for the last 45 years, and that Tugwell's economic theories—or heresies—have had absolutely nothing to do with it. What Puerto Rico needs desperately, right now, is ships. Tugwell has failed to get ships and so has President Roosevelt and everybody else."

Dr. Padin charged that the campaign against Tugwell was "partly designed to prepare the people of the continent for any congressional action annulling Puerto Rican legislation, on the ground that Tugwell has been using Puerto Rico as the guinea pig on which to test some of his fantastic economic theories." The reforms, he pointed out, were inaugurated before Tugwell got there.

"I know of nothing that would discredit us more at this moment that the proposed action to have Congress annul the democratic process in Puerto Rico for the benefit of American investors," he added.

Sir Girja Bajpai described the internal poliitcal situation in India as a triangle which must be pressed into a straight line before the problem of Indian freedom and security can be solved. At one apex of the triangle, he said, is the Moslem League, representing the minorities in India. At the second apex, are the Indian princes. At the third, is the Congress Party, representing the Hindus. The conditions necessary to the settlement of the problem, in Sir Girja's opinion, are a little more consideration from the Congress Party for the rights of the minorities and the princes; a little more regard, in the Moslem League for the unity of India, and more regard, on the part of the princes, for the unity and freedom of India. He feels there is every prospect of the three groups getting together and forming the striaght line. Their present mutual distrust is but a passing phase, he says. The important thing to remember, he declared, is that there is such a thing in India today as an urge for getting together, an urge for democratic principles.

Speakers presented at the afternoon session were Bayard Tuckerman, who was with the American Field Service, British Eighth Army in Egypt, and who spoke on "Inside Africa with General Montgomery"; Mrs. Pitirim A. Sorokin, whose subject was "Russia Fights the Common Enemy," and Walter E. Kotching, Professor of Education at Smith College, whose subject was "After the Shooting—What Then?"

Way to Gingerbread As Mother Made It

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Friday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the cooperation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

The following is from Mrs. Arthur G. Fletcher, of the Canton Woman's Club.

Old-Fashioned Gingerbread

2 tablespoons shortening
2 teaspoons soda
1 cup molasses
1 cup boiling water
½ teaspoon each of salt, cinnamon, ginger
2 cups flour

Pour boiling water over shortening in mixing bowl and add molasses. Then add dry ingredients sifted together to this mixture. Make thin batter. Pour into a lightly greased pan (about 9 inches square or its equivalent) and bake in moderate oven, 350°, until it springs back when pressed with the finger. Requires about ½ hour.

Dimout Summonses

Charged with violating dimout restrictions, 29 Cambridge storekeepers and motorists have been summoned to appear in the East Cambridge District Court March 24. The action, which came after repeated warnings, followed failure of many of the storekeepers to pull down their shades to the three-quarters length required by the restrictions, and of the motorists to mask their lights properly.

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Head of OWI on Air Tonight, First of Weekly Radiocasts

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, begins his series of weekly radiocasts on the networks tonight at 10:45 p. m. Mr. Davis will be heard locally NBC-WBZ, 10:45 p. m.; by recording on WHDH, 11:15 p. m.; WNAC, Saturday, 4 p. m. and WEEI, at 12:15 p. m. Sunday.

Dr. Frank Black conducts the Cities Service Concert Orchestra in Victor Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody." Lucille Manners, soprano, will sing Schubert's "Ave Maria" and "Comin' Through the Rye." Ross Graham, baritone, sings "Molly Brannigan," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

The Kate Smith variety show will originate from an aircraft hangar at the United States Army Air Base, Rome, New York, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Saturday

Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Federation of Music, Robert Hall Collins, baritone soloist of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will sing a group of songs, accompanied by Grace B. Davis. Ethel Damon Clark is narrator, WHDH, 5:45 p. m.

The Metropolitan Opera presents Verdi's "Il Trovatore" with Stella Roman and Arthur Carron singing the leading roles. Others in the cast are Kerstin Thorborg, Francesco Valentino, Maxine Stellman, Nicola Moscona, Lodovico Oliviero and Walter Cassel, with Cesare Sodero conducting, BLUE-WHDH, 2 p. m.

Dr. Artur Rodzinski conducts the Cleveland Orchestra in a program consisting of Harl McDonald's "Suite from Childhood" for Harp and Orchestra, with Alice Chalifaux, harpist, as soloist. The concert continues with Beethoven's First Symphony, and Richard Strauss' "Tyl Eulenspiegel," CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

A performance of Gilbert & Sullivan's "H. M. S. Pinafore" replaces the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which is on tour this week. Wilbur Evans, baritone, sings the leading role. Other roles are sung by Margaret Daum, soprano; Fred Hufsmith, tenor; Celia Franz, contralto; Paul Reed, Earl Wrightson and chorus, with Josef Stopak conducting, BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Marion Claire, soprano, and Mario Berini, tenor, co-star in Victor Herbert's operetta "Eileen," on Chicago Theater of the Air, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Harold E. Stassen, Governor of Minnesota, will discuss "America's Future" with Lyman Bryson, on People's Platform, CBS 6:15 p. m.; WEEI, by recording, Sunday, 7 p. m.

Sunday

Richard Arnell's Second Sonata for Organ is given its first performance by E. Power Biggs in his organ recital. Other selections are Mendelssohn's D Minor Prelude; Variations on "Laet ons met herten Reijne" by John Bull, and Bach's Fugue in C Minor, No. 3, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Efrem Zimbalist is violin soloist with the New York Philharmonic Symphony, playing Tchaikovsky's Concerto in D Major for Violin and Orchestra. Efrem Kurtz makes his first appearance of the season as guest conductor, in a program including Haydn's Symphony in G Major, No. 13; the Comedy Overture, "Scapino," by William Walton; and the first New York performance of Liszt's "Grand Galop Chromatique in its orchestral arrangement by Harold Byrns, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Leopold Stokowski conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra in Vaughan William's Symphony in F Minor; Morton Gould's "New China March" and "Red Cavalry March"; Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Nino Martini, tenor, and William Primrose, violist are guests on the Andre Kostelanetz program, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Senator Robert A. Taft will be one of the participants when "Is This a Conservative War" is discussed on the University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m.

Jack Morrow, former editor of the Japan Times and Mail, is the principal speaker in the Northwestern University Reviewing Stand discussion of "How Tough Is Japan," MBS-WNAC, 12 noon.

A debate on "Controlling the Cost of Living" will be heard on American Forum of the Air, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, is guest speaker at the Jewish National Fund Dinner, Boston. He speaks on the significance of Palestine in the global war and in the peace that is to come, MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

Milo Boulton will interview Gen. LaVerne Saunders and Lieut. Commander John Clement Alderman on We, the People. Other guests are Mrs. Lou Gehrig and Ann K. Tuell, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Four of radio's prominent newscasters, Leland Stowe, Earl Godwin, John W. Vandercook and Walter Baukhage will join the Quiz Kids when their show is presented from New York, BLUE-WHDH, 7:30 p. m.

Orson Welles will substitute for Jack Benny during his absence from the air, NBC-WBZ, 7 p. m.

'No-Count' Meat Thief Took Adding Machine

The police of Boston today were hunting for a miser whom they expected to find sitting in the midst of a heap, not of gold and jewels, but of poultry, beef, bacon, lamb, butter, and canned goods, counting his ill-gotten gains on an adding machine.

Last night a robber—or, perhaps, just a hoarder—climbed over the transom into the Boy ston Street store of Albert Ruff, Inc., dealer in fancy provisions, and made off with the above rarities, to the value of $375.

He also stole the adding machine.

Bundles for Boston Launches Campaign For Rummage Sale

The sixth annual "Bundles for Boston" campaign to collect new, shop-worn and second-hand merchandise for Boston's annual rummage sale in Horticultural Hall under the auspices of the Women's Committee of the Crosscup-Pishon Post, A. L. was launched at a tea held at the Hotel Lenox this afternoon.

Proceeds of this year's rummage sale, scheduled for Tuesday, May 11, will be used to send underprivileged children and new warmothers from the families of metropolitan Boston service men to the Salvation Army's Camp Wonderland, Lake Massapoag, Sharon, for two-week vacations in August.

Guest speakers at the tea included Mrs. Col. Richard F. Stretton of the Salvation Army and Will Brown, executive of the C. F. Hovey Co. The women's committee of the Crosscup-Pishon Post is headed by Mrs. H. Lyman Armes, Brookline, chairman; Mrs. Carroll J. Swan of Brookline, Mrs. George C. Wiswell of Winchester, Mrs. John L. MacNeil of Newton, Mrs. Arthur J. Fleming of Newton Highlands, Mrs. Graziano Longarini of Medford, Mrs. Lindley A. Bond of Boston, co-chairmen; and Mrs. Joseph G. Gavin, Brighton, secretary-treasurer.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War on Land." GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—8:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:35 p. m.—The Truth of It Is. VLG6, 15.32 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Off the Record. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 3.92 meg., 102 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Talk by Wickham Steed. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 3.92 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

Chungking—10:00 p. m.—News in English; Music. XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 3.92 meg., 102 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Spanish Comedy. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, March 14

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Cinderella—1943 Version

Wide World

Back to the Defense Plant at Midnight

Well—11 o'clock anyway. Still dressed in formal clothes, perfumed and pretty, these 20th-century Cinderellas report for work at a defense plant after an evening of dancing. They will change in their locker room to work uniforms. Checking them in is Officer Ernest J. Paine. Left to right, the girls are Miss Mary Connors and Miss Winifred Emery.

Brazil Architectural Accent On Modern Shown at Museum

The Brazilian Government, say architects and museum officials in the United States, have taken the lead in encouraging modern architecture. The exhibition opening tomorrow at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, came direct from The Museum of Modern Art, New York, where it was assembled.

It consists of enlarged photographs, architectural renderings, drawings, plans, maps and screen projection of color slides, with models of the building of the Ministry of Education and Health at Rio de Janeiro, the Joa Arnstein House at Sao Paolo, and the Brazilian Pavilion of the New York World's Fair in 1939.

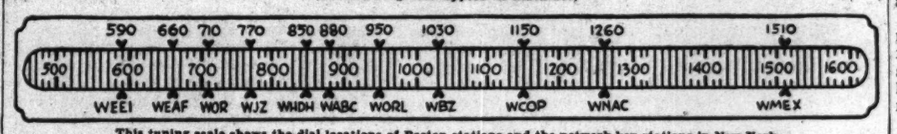
While the emphasis in the exhibition is on the modern, the older architecture of the country is also represented, going back to 1652 and including early churches with elaborate gold-encrusted interiors, as well as picturesque fazendos. Modern sections include Government buildings, schools, seaplane bases and hangars. Modern housing groups show the control of heat and light externally through sun breaks rather than internally through expensive artificial air-cooling, or inadequate Venetian blinds. There are photographs of yacht clubs, day nurseries, apartment houses, private dwellings, hotels, clubs and so forth. The exhibition will continue through April 4.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, March 13
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Eugene Ormandy, conductor	Popular songs
3:30 'Hollywood'; 'Post'	Army-Navy "E" Award.	'Pepper Young's Family'		Limerick Market
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Army-Navy "E" Award.	"Right to Happiness"	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Limerick Market
4:00 Eliza'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:15 Religious service	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
4:30 Red Cross Program	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Will Bradley's Orchestra
4:45 Talk; Mount'n Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Themes and Variations	Freddie Slack's Orchestra
5:00 World Day of Prayer	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Henry Busse's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	"Just Plain Bill"	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News, comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics; music
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sportscast
6:30 Walt Cassell's Songs	'This Is My Story'; dr.	Music; Hum and Strum	News from Abroad	Dean Hudson's Orch.
6:45 The World Today	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Four to Go; variety	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	"Yankee Starlets"; songs	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 "Easy Aces"; comedy	'The Lone Ranger';	Red Cross Dramatization	"Halls of Montezuma";	'Lest We Forget'; drama
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	Western drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Symph. Or.; cho.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Show;	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News";	Park Street Church
8:15 drama; music	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Services
8:30 "Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy"; mu-	"Hit Parade"; Mark	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Park Street Church
8:45 Thin Man"; News	sical variety show	Warnow's Or.; soloists.	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Excursions in Science
9:00 "Playhouse"; drama	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Tchai-
9:15 "Playhouse"; drama	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	kovsky; String Quartet
9:30 "That Brewster	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	No. 1
9:45 Boy"; comedy serial	Dance orchestra; Talk	quiz show; Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Classical Album; Olym-
10:00 "Caravan"; Lanny	John Gunther, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Network Sports	pics; N. Y. Rovers
10:15 Ross; George	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou; music; guest	Network Sports	hockey game; News
10:30 Gibbs; H. Shriner,	World's Most Honored	United Church Canvass	Network Sports	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments	Network Sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00 News; Cecil Brown	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; Songs; Organ	News Service	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Songs	Elmer Davis, comments	'What Can I Do?'; drama	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:30 Joe Sudy's Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words;	Day's End; music
11:45 Joe Sudy's Orch.	Sportscast; news	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Hit the Deck"	Newscast	Musical Clock; variety.	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	News Service	"Fiesta"; music	Musical Timetable
7:45 News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	Jack Dalton, songs	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00 News of the World	Tune Up Time	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Morning Watch; religious
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Music of Many Lands	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; Morning Notes	Musical Clock	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	News; Music	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program: News	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Treasury Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	"Musical Roundup"	Studio speaker
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	Legion Auxiliary Talk	NBC String Quartet	News; Rainbow House;	Musical program
10:15 music; drama	Air Express Music	NBC String Quartet	juvenile program with	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Army Relief Letter.	Fishermen's Program	South American Way	Bob Emery	Shopping With Marie
10:45 U. S. Navy Band	Fishermen's Program	Three Sisters, songs	Clemons' Radio Rangers	Mason
11:00 News; Red Cross	Treasury Star Parade	Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15 Gardener's Clinic	"Lone Star Rangers"	Dramatic sketch	You Want to Be a Wave	Musical program
11:30 'Let's Pretend' with	Famous Song Hits	Coast Guard on Parade.	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 Nila Mack; drama	Famous Song Hits	Coast Guard on Parade.	U. S. Army Band	News report
12:00 Theater of Today;	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Miriam Hopkins	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm: News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour: talk; music	Boston Flower Show	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Country Journal	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Melodies for Strings	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30 News Service	Interview; Sally Gill	All Out for Victory	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
1:45 Red Cross Program	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
2:00 News; "Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	'Youth in the Americas';	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15 Books"; speakers	Verdi's "Il Trovatore";	Latin-American Conf.	"Boston's Future"; talks	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30 Spirit of '43	Stella Roman; Arthur	Andre Kostelanetz Orch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Spirit of '43	Carron; Kerstin Thor-	The Family at War'; dr.	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00 United We Stand;	borg; Francesco Valen-	Air Force Military Band	"WAVES in Review";	Hawaiian Music
3:15 We Stand; Music	tino; Maxine Stellman;	Air Force Military Band	music; interviews	Popular songs
3:30 Detroit Wess. Choir	Nicola Moscona; Lodo-	"Lyrics by Lisa"	American Legion; speaker	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Buffalo Serenade	vico Oliviero; Walter	News; "Lyrics by Lisa"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 Joseph C. Harsch	Cassel; Cesare Sodero,	Matinee in Rhythm	Elmer Davis, comments	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:15 Report from London	conductor	Matinee in Rhythm	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
4:30 Calling Pan America	Metropolitan Opera:	Minstrel Melodies	Bob Stanley's Orchestra.	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45 Calling Pan America	Verdi's "Il Trovatore"	Minstrel Melodies	Bob Stanley's Orchestra.	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board;	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:15 Artur Rodzinski,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Dick Todd's Orchestra
5:30 conductor	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	chestra; songs	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
5:45 Cleveland Orchestra	Robert Hall Collins, songs	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00 News comments	Newscast; Income Taxes	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics; music
6:15 Drama; Song Shop	Concert Strings	Garden Gossip	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sports Stories
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Alec Templeton; Music.	Garden Gossip	Taxes; Mus. Rendezvous	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.
6:45 Bobby Tucker, songs	Pete Herman's Orch.	Eyes-Ears Air Force	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Report to Nation;	"This Is My Story"; dr.	West Point Anniversary;	Concert orchestra	"March to Victory"
7:15 Report to Nation	Message of Israel	speakers; choir; band	Cong. Samuel Dickstein.	News Service
7:30 Bob Hawk; "Thanks	Message of Israel	Ellery Queen; detective	Concert Album.	Lily Pons, songs
7:45 to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	dramatization; guests.	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie' Irish Rose";	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15 Crumit quiz	Gilbert and Sullivan's	comedy serial	London; variety show	Todd Grant, news
8:30 Hobby Lobby	"Pinafore"; Wilbur	'Truth or Consequences';	'This Is the Hour";	Uncle Bill; talk
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	Evans; Margaret Daum;	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill; talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Josef Stopak, conductor	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album; Villa-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Roosiers	Clair; Mario Berini,	Lobos; Festival of Bra-
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Harry James' Orchestra	'Can You Top This?';	Laurette Fillbrandt; or-	zilian Music
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orchestra; songs	comedy quiz	chestra; speaker	Classical Album; Olym-
10:00 Serenade"; music	John Vandercook, news	Sports Newsreel; guest.	John B. Hughes, news	pics; N. Y. Rovers
10:15 Soldiers With	Army Air Force Program	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	hockey game; News
10:30 Wings; band; g'sts	'This Nation at War';	Sports program	Wagon"; dr.; orch.; Ukr	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	drama; speakers	Sports program	Musical Roundup	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
11:00 News; Major Eliot	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Joe Su-	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30 dys Or; Major	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Music; News

New England Novices of Sea At Training Site

War Activities in New England

Seeking adventure and a career on the sea, 75 patriotic volunteers from New England have arrived for United States Maritime Service training at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y., it is announced today.

In the 18-to-35-age group, they will train as apprentice seamen for three to six months before being assigned to merchant vessels.

Candidates with no previous sea experience are encouraged to take an examination for a Third Assistant Engineer's license, if they have had three years of education in a school of technology, or three years experience as a machinist apprentice, three months of which must have been spent in repairing, maintaining, or constructing marine engines.

Dictaphone E

For excellence in production of specialized precision devices, Dictaphone Corporation, of Bridgeport, Conn., this evening is to receive the Army-Navy E burgee.

Merrill B. Sands, President of the Corporation, in announcing the ceremony at 6:15 p. m. in the Klein Memorial Auditorium, pointed out that more than the number of units originally asked for under war orders two years ago are being delivered, due to conversion of special facilities for expert metal working and the long experience of manufacturing by close tolerance standards in dictation and recording equipment.

Dean in Uniform

Lieut. Col. Edward Blewett of Braintree, who had been Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of the University of New Hampshire, has been assigned to the General Staff in Washington. As a reserve officer, Colonel Blewett had taken leave from the University on July 1, 1941, and was assigned to the Corps Area headquarters in Boston. Since April, 1942, he has been Chief of the enlisted branch of the Personnel Division of the Air Forces, and is becoming Assistant Chief of the Enlisted Branch of the Personnel Division of the General Staff.

Colonel Blewett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Blewett, and a sister, Miss Dorothy H. Blewett, reside in Braintree.

Civil Barracks

To conserve tires, gasoline and time, civilian barracks are being opened April 1 at Camp Edwards for 210 of the men and women civil servants assigned there, it is announced today.

Rates are: single room, $15 a month; room for two, $10 a person; rooms for three or more, $8 a person. These include maid service, heat, light, and household equipment.

For three meals a day, in an all-civilian mess hall, the charge is $22.50 a month.

Civilians using these facilities will have the charges deducted from their pay.

A recreation building is also provided for civilians, in addition to the two dormitories for women and two dormitories for men.

Army in Brown

Beginning a six-month course on the way to become Army meteorological officers, the first group of privates has arrived at Brown University, it is announced today.

Under the AAF Technical Training Command, the men who complete the course will take advanced training for commissions as authorities on the weather.

Under a disciplined schedule, the men at Brown have 49 academic hours a week, plus 10 hours of military work and drill. A 48-hour leave begins Saturday noon, it was pointed out.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—March of Mercy.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing chat.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music by Lavalle.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
7:45 p. m.—News Commentators.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43Z, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Themes and Variations.
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Bulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family, st.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—The

No Shortage In Potatoes, OWI Asserts

Reports of a potato shortage in New England were seen today as unfounded by the Office of War Information in Boston. Officials gave no credence to the rumors that New England—the potato bin of the country—did not have enough spuds to go around.

They admitted, however, that it was probable that some of the distributors were holding up on delivery of potatoes to dealers in the hopes of getting a higher price than the OPA's ceiling of $3.08 a bushel. This, it was pointed out, would create a shortage so far as the consumer is concerned while actually there are plenty of potatoes available for distributors.

One of the latest rackets reported in the black market was the selling of seed potatoes for table use. A potato of high table quality, the seed potato is not subject to ceiling prices and reports to the OPA yesterday were that dealers were selling these for $4 a bushel. According to the OWI the $4-bushel price is not exorbitant as seed potatoes always have brought a higher price.

Seriously disturbed, however, over the widespread sale of seed potatoes for the table are potato farmers from Maine to Idaho. These producers were called to a hearing in Washington today before OPA price executives. The chief subject of the hearing, according to OPA officials, is the discussion of whether a temporary OPA price freeze will be placed on seed potatoes, both to protect the Southern growers who get their seed from New England and to discourage black market operations.

Raising of seed potatoes is an exacting and scientific business. The seed potatoes have to be planted, raised, inspected, and harvested under special conditions. Besides raising one-sixth of the nation's table stock, the Maine farmer also produces 90 per cent of the seed stock used in the United States.

Wholesale selling of the nation's seed potatoes for food purposes, it was pointed out, would seriously curtail the country's crop next fall, and it was expected that the OPA would act soon to reclassify the status of the seed potato.

Convicted Meat Salesman's Case Gets Continuance

Judge Charles E. Wyzanski continued the case of Paul Miller, employee of a wholesale meat dealer recently convicted of selling meat above ceiling prices, until 2:15 p. m., April 2, as the court convened at that hour today in response to a plea by Mr. Miller's attorney. Reason given was the birth this morning of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Miller. The U. S. Attorney's office agreed to the continuance.

Disposition of case of the employee of B. Rottenberg Co., Inc., Blackstone Street wholesale meat dealer recently convicted by a Federal jury of selling beef above the ceiling prices, which was scheduled for 10:30 a. m. today was postponed until afternoon on request of Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant United States Attorney.

Mr. Miller, who was under indictment on similar charges as were B. Rottenberg Co., Inc., and its president Benjamin Rottenberg of Brighton, changed his plea to guilty during the trial before Judge Wyzanski.

At the morning session of the U. S. District Court today, Attorney Leon Aborn, representing Mr. Miller, introduced two letters in behalf of his client, one from Mayor Bernard Sullivan of Chelsea and the other from Jeremiah Kamens, president of the Chelsea Board of Aldermen, certifying to the good character of Mr. Miller.

He also presented as a character witness Philip W. Rounsvell, of Tewksbury, a Boston sausage manufacturer, who employed the defendant for three years.

No Chocolate Bunnies And 'Jimmies' Out

Chocolate Easter "bunnies" have gone to war! Youngsters who may have been looking forward hopefully to these and to chocolate-coated eggs in a holiday basket must content themselves this year that soldiers on fighting fronts are getting the chocolate instead.

Government restrictions on the use of chocolate in novelties and decorative candy pieces also have been extended to chocolate "shot"—so, no more "Jimmies" on ice-cream cones this coming summer.

Latin-American Visitors

Raule Discua; Walinger

Rodulfo Brito Foucher

Rector, the University of Mexico, the oldest university in North America, in Boston for New England Inter-American Institute.

Fernando Carbajal

Peruvian President of Rotary International, who is representing the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru, at New England Institute.

Boston Welcomes Visitors To Inter-American Institute

Latin America came to Boston today as distinguished visitors—including the Rector of the University of Mexico, Licenciado Rodulfo Brito Foucher—began to arrive for the New England Inter-American Institute at Boston University, dedicated to the strengthening of Western Hemisphere friendship.

Delegates from New England colleges and universities are converging on Boston for the opening session at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of B. U., reports that every college in New England is collaborating in the three-day Institute.

Scores of special exhibits in museums, libraries, schools, and stores are bringing Latin-American peoples with their costumes and customs vividly before the people of New England.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, is scheduled to climax the Institute with his nationally broadcast address at the closing dinner Monday evening.

Education in Americas . . .

As Rector of a University dating from the early 1550's, Señor Foucher will take part in a Sunday evening program on Education in the Americas.

Fernando Carbajal, Peruvian President of Rotary International, is to represent San Marcos University of Lima. San Marcos and Mexico are the two oldest universities in the Western Hemisphere.

For Harvard, oldest among United States colleges, Dean George Henry Chase will speak.

Several additions to the program have enriched the outlook for students, teachers, and all interested members of the populace. The sessions are open to the public with the exception of a few luncheons, dinners, and special events that are by invitation.

Hayden Memorial Opening

A colorful addition since publication of the original program in this paper a few weeks ago is the dancing in full Aztac regalia of Oldo Cadena, a member of the Jan Veen Studio group.

Final plans for the opening session in the Charles Hayden Memorial Building, 685 Commonwealth Avenue between Kenmore Square and Cottage Farm Bridge, include the formal inauguration by Dr. Marsh, and a broadly cultural program on "Poetry in the Americas."

Prof. Samuel M. Waxman is to preside. Visiting authorities from Brazil, Venezuela, and other Latin-American countries will present their native poetry.

A welcome to the delegates and guests will be given by Dr. F. J. Gillis, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Boston.

Alice Stone Blackwell, who has translated Latin-American poets, and Prof. J. D. M. Ford of Harvard will bring greetings.

The afternoon session tomorrow is dedicated to "Youth in the Americas." Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Boston Schools, will preside.

Our Neighbors in the South

A quiz program on "Our Neighbors in the South" is to be broadcast over WBZ, and Harold Putnam, Editor of Victory Forum in the Boston Globe, is Quiz Master. Several High School boys and girls will be on the answering end of the questions.

Sports play an increasingly lively part in Latin American life. Commander Joseph A. Gainard, U. S. N. R., is to tell about "South American Games and Sports."

Then comes the Aztec Dance by Aldo Cadena.

Latin American music presented by Arthur Fiedler, Conductor of the Pops Concerts, and Nicolas Slonimsky, pianist, conductor, and writer, carries the program forward and it is rounded out with a motion picture tour of Latin America in color. The films were taken by Roland Hall Sharp, Staff Correspondent on Latin American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor, during several extensive trips.

Tomorrow's programs are climaxed in a "Festival of the Americas," conceived in striking pageantry.

Oil Situation Frees Apartment Owner Charged With Failure to Provide Heat

Judge Daniel Gillen, of the Municipal Court, today found Jerry Capodilupo, owner of an apartment building at 37 Somerset St., not guilty in failing to provide sufficient heat for tenants. The Judge said that in normal times the Government might have made out a case but in these abnormal times he was going to give the defendant the benefit of the doubt.

Several women tenants of the building, which is in the rear of the Court House, testified that frequently during the day on Feb. 1 the temperature had gone as low as 50 and 54 degrees in the building. The climax came last week end when there was no heat at all.

The landlord testified that he originally had received 17,000 gallons of fuel oil and on four different occasions received subsequent allotments amounting to 12,000 gallons but that over the last week-end he couldn't get any oil. He called as a witness Adam J. Gage, of the OPA, who testified that he could not divulge any information as to the defendant's efforts to secure oil without orders from Washington.

From Earl R. Gabler, chief of the fuel conversion committee of the WPB in Boston, the defendant drew testimony that when priorities are secured on parts for concerting to coal-burning the parts may come through in three weeks or two months. The landlord had sought such parts to convert one of two boilers to coal.

From the landlord himself the Court learned of his unavailing efforts to secure fuel oil; of his difficulties not only in getting the other boiler converted but in getting it inspected after conversion; and finally, to cap the climax, that on a Saturday afternoon with the oil running low an oil pump broke. He couldn't get this repaired until Sunday night, he said, but even if he had, he couldn't have got oil.

He now has oil and the tenants are getting heat, the court was told.

8 Heroism Awards In Coolidge Sinking

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The award of decorations to eight men for heroism in the sinking of the Army transport President Coolidge in the South Pacific Oct. 26 was announced recently by the War Department.

Out of a total of more than 4,500 men on board, only four service men and one civilian were lost. One of these was Capt. Elwood J. Euart, of Pawtucket, R. I., who was given the posthumous award of a Distinguished Service Cross for his heroism in rescuing men at the supreme cost to himself.

The Department said Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commanding Army forces in the South Pacific, had presented the Soldier's Medal to seven others, among them:

Capt. Warren K. Covill, Providence, R. I.; Warrant Officer Robert H. Moshimer, Portland, Maine; First Sergeant Clyde A. Darling, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Corporal William B. Busier, Burlington, Vt.; and Corporal George L. Prive, St. Albans, Vt.

Air Medals Awarded

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday these awards of the air medal for "meritorious achievement" while participating in aerial flights (in Southwest Pacific area unless otherwise designated): Staff Sergeant Charles S. Savoini, West Springfield, Mass.; First. Lieut. Robert D. Eames, Bridgeport, Conn.; First. Lieut. Joseph H. King, Gardner, Mass.; First Lieut. Gilbert S. Portmone, Framingham, Mass.

Rhode Island Postwar Plans Call for Spending $24,000,000

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12—A $24,000,000 list of projects, designed to stave off widespread unemployment in the immediate postwar period, was released this week by the State Department of Public Works as Rhode Island's contribution to the nation-wide plan for creating jobs when the war is over.

The list was drawn up after a study had been completed with a Federal grant of $48,750.

Daniel J. Ryan, director of the State Division, explained that the list was broken down into two categories. Six million dollars is earmarked for road, bridge and public building construction. Contracts for this work, Mr. Ryan explained, could be let within a few weeks or months. The balance of the list, amounting to $18,000,000, is earmarked for long-range projects which would be carried out progressively over a three or four-year period.

How the projects would be financed has not been decided. Mr. Ryan said he assumed the State and Federal governments would collaborate to finance the projects as they carried out the WPA and PWA projects during the depression years.

The Rhode Island list of projects was drawn up at the request of Washington officials, who urged States and communities some time ago to map out postwar projects of this kind.

Largest single item on the list is $3,000,000 to rebuild Pawtucket Avenue, the principal traffic artery linking Providence and Pawtucket. Another large item is $2,100,000 for rebuilding the old Post Road in South Kingstown and Charlestown in the southern part of the State.

Smallest items on the list are two bridges at $15,000 each.

Civil Service

Gov. J. Howard McGrath added his support this week to a proposal now before the Legislature which would "blanket in" under the State's Civil Service all classified employees of the State government. The measure, said the Governor, would mean a saving of $50,000 which otherwise would have to be spent by the Civil Service Board to arrange examinations for the classified employees.

The issue of politics has been raised in the debate over the blanketing-in proposal. The measure would, in effect, freeze all present State employees in their jobs, whether they had passed Civil Service examinations for the jobs or not. Opponents of the measure point out that most of the affected employees are Democrats appointed by the Democratic administration which has been in office since January, 1940.

Similar objections were raised, though from the other side of the political fence, when a blanketing-in proposal was made during the Republican administration of former Gov. William H. Vanderbilt.

Governor McGrath issued his statement after conferring with two of the three members of the Civil Service Commission. The members told him, the Governor said, that the Commission would require the additional $50,000 to carry out the examinations unless the General Assembly approved the blanketing-in proposal now before it.

Gasoline Sales

How the restrictions on gasoline are cutting into normal driving habits in Rhode Island was revealed this week when figures were released on gasoline consumption for December and January.

During the month of December, 9,386,027 gallons were sold—a drop of 27 per cent from the gallonage for December of the preceding year. During this January consumption was only 6,809,939 gallons, which is a drop of 42 per cent from the figures for January, 1942.

Figures haven't yet been compiled for the month of February, but an even greater drop in consumption is expected to be shown. In February the restrictions on automobile mileage were tightened and the ban applied to pleasure driving.

Meanwhile this past week saw many automobiles which had been hibernating come out onto the streets once more as a result of the lifting of the rigid ban on pleasure drivers and the substitution of the honor system for motorists.

A survey of the State over the past week-end found some communities where the honor system was working effectively and others where all bars were down. Sports and amusement places in and near Providence had well-filled parking lots for the first time since the pleasure driving ban was applied. Cafes and other gathering places farther from the city, on the other hand, had their customary sparse attendance.

When Adult Tinkerers 'Graduate' There's Not Much They Can't Fix

A dozen tinkerers "graduated" last night at the Adult Education Center, 5 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Each tinkerer can take a faucet apart, put in a washer, and put it together again so it won't leak, clean a clogged drain, repair an electric plug, drive a nail and at least saw a board straight.

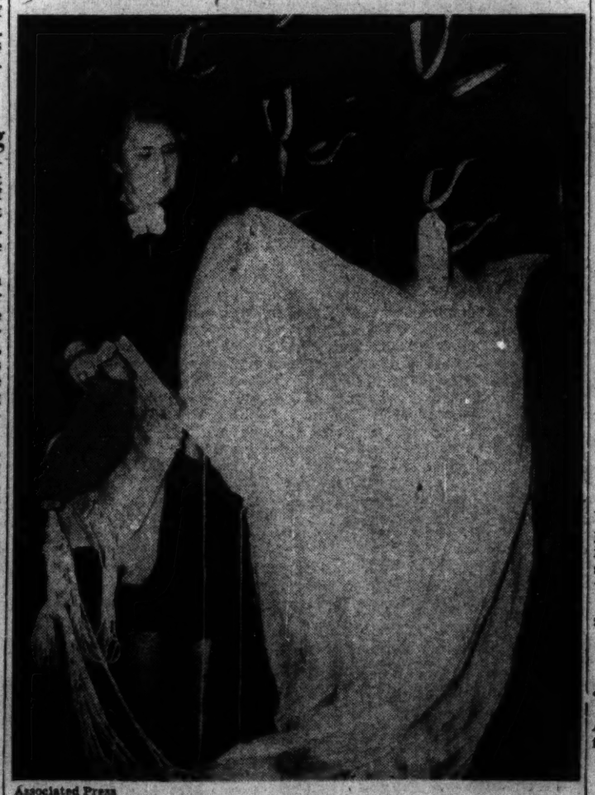
They "graduated" from a 10-weeks' course and it was their instructor, Angelo Lombardi, who vouched for their proved prowess with hammer and saw and pliers. "Most of them," he said "start in not knowing anything at all about how to do these things, and most of them come out 90 per cent better than they expect. We guarantee every pupil will be able to do these things, and each one gets equal attention. There are only 12 in each course and usually about eight of them are women."

These classes at the Center began last autumn with one instructor, Stephen J. Claughton, an electrician at the Boston Navy Yard, but so many signed up that one man could not take care of them all. He sent for Mr. Lombardi of the Maintenance Department of the North Bennet Street Industrial School.

Since a mere lad, Angelo Lombardi has been taking shop courses at North Bennet Street. He was just the one to turn about and give a course. His first instruction was in clay modeling. Later he took up carpentry, and soon added pottery. Later came classes in house building, lead modeling, and reproductions of Williamstown lighting fixtures.

The North Bennet Street Industrial School shop courses, whose history can be traced down the years through Angelo's part in them, fit their boys for practical work. Thus it was only natural that Mr. Lombardi, when called upon to teach a Tinker's Course, would be ready to guarantee his pupils that at the end of 10 weeks they could tackle and conquer a sticking door, a leaky radiator valve, or a balky light socket, and also that each one would build himself a window box to take home as proof positive of his own ability in carpentry.

Veteran Woman 'Chutist



Associated Press

Repairs Fabrics of Blimps and 'Chutes

Mrs. Josephine Haddock, who made parachute jumps from balloons nearly 40 years ago, is now stationed at the South Weymouth Naval Air Base. She is shown with fabric which she now helps keep ship-shape. She remembers when "Jimmy" Doolittle, now a famous flying general, hung around an improvised flying field in 1905 where she was making jumps.

Postwar Home?

Waterfront House at Ipswich

Completed just prior to the war by Royal Barry Wills, architect. This is the type of medium-priced dwelling which Mr. Wills believes will be more in demand than any other after the war, despite vast housing research being undertaken under the impetus of war. It has the traditional lines that spell "home" to New Englanders. This particular cottage has four rooms downstairs, with unfinished upstairs.

Little Change in Basic Design Of Postwar Houses Expected

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The postwar house will be little or no different from the homes people are living in now, Royal Barry Wills, nationally known Boston architect, declared today.

Despite widespread rumors of radical accomplishments for home construction and tremendous results of research in home building materials and labor saving devices, the noted New England designer of small homes said it was sheer "fantasy" to expect that wartime emergency conditions would produce the home acceptable to the average family's tastes.

What the building industry can expect from the vast wartime research, he added, are untested ideas for experimentation over many years following the war. To test them for normal peacetime purposes in the middle of a war, as in defense housing projects built chiefly for temporary needs, he said, is not sound policy.

Mr. Wills anticipated that as a result of the war which has forced families into trailers, tents, barns, and other makeshift living quarters, a lot of persons will want new homes when peace comes. They will have enough money, he said, to pay $2,000 or so down on low-cost housing. But he warned against the dangers of employment readjustments which might leave these families without incomes at a time when they are supposed to be buying homes.

"We'll be able to build houses quickly and cheaply," Mr. Wills continued. "Thousands of them will be built that way in the immediate postwar resurgence of home buying. But they'll be as cheap as their cost is low, untested in peacetime laboratories and containing ideas that are still in the nebulous stage."

The architect said he was now working in conjunction with others on a window containing a minimum of framework, incorporating a storm window as a single unit. The idea has merit, he said, but is still untested. Like other ideas, he pointed out, the new window should be tested over a period of years before it is thrust upon the market. Otherwise he felt the public would be paying for something that might fail them.

"In other words, the architects are just amusing themselves during the wartime lull in private building," he said. "Defense housing is giving them a lot of things to think about. But when the war is over and families begin again to think in terms of quiet living, they'll go back to the rustic charm of the traditional Cape Cod cottage, or something similar, at least in New England. We'll pick up where we left off, only with more tools to work with and a lot more channels for future exploration."

Way Rent Boost Stands

As for that 10 per cent increase in Greater Boston rents we have talked about . . . this issue is now the rallying point for a strong organized effort by landlords in Washington.

But it's only part of a nation-wide drive on the apartment house owning front to try and convince Office of Price Administration authorities that rent controls are driving property owners out of business. They oppose existing rent ceilings in the face of rising costs of everything having to do with the operation of apartment houses.

Several thousand petitions by landlords working together to bring pressure upon the OPA have been filed with the office of James J. Brennan, eastern Massachusetts rent control chief. Mr. Brennan says the issue of a 10 per cent higher rent ceiling in Boston is entirely up to the authorities in Washington.

Rehabilitation Cheap

Modern houses of good construction can be rehabilitated and thus converted to the use of war workers at very low cost these days, John M. Dobbs, Regional Representative of the National Housing Agency, said today.

Homeowners with unused space convertible to wartime housing should apply to the War Housing Center Manager for assistance within the next 90 days. Headquarters are at 24 School Street, Boston.

The private conversion program should not be confused with the National Housing Agency's program for public conversions under which the owner leases his property to the Government for seven years or two years after the emergency, whichever is the longer, and the property is converted, managed and maintained by the Government during the lease period. In the private conversion program the owner of the property retains full management and control, the only stipulation being that the additional units created through the conversion must be used for housing war workers.

A further indication of the high regard which the authorities have for this type of work is the fact that free technical and architectural service is available from Government experts to persons remodeling their properties to create additional dwelling units.

Six New Englanders Held by Japanese

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—United States soldiers held as prisoners of war by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands, including six New Englanders, are listed by the War Department.

Those from New England, by states and with next of kin:

Connecticut

Deyber, Private Robert D.—John Deyber, father, Coscob.

Kime, Private First Class Boyde A.—William H. Kime, father, Fairfield.

Massachusetts

Brown, Private Robert E.—Mrs. Dorothy E. Kelley, sister, Everett.

Couchon, Private Lionel J.—Mrs. Blanche Russell, cousin, Lowell.

Davis, Private Arthur.—Mrs. Mary T. Davis, mother, New Bedford.

Ducles, Private Joseph E.—William Ducles, father, New Bedford.

Boston Firm Doubles Gift To Red Cross

An example of more than doubling last year's contribution to the Red Cross was set today when International Business Machine Company of Boston reported as the first Greater Boston employee group to contribute 100 per cent. A certificate acknowledging the donation was presented to executives of the company by Robert H. Hallowell, Chairman of the Red Cross War Fund's Commerce and Industry Division.

In voicing his appreciation of the gift, Mr. Hallowell pointed out that the doubled sum had been achieved in spite of the loss of many employees to the armed forces.

"This company," he said, "has shown the way to commercial and industrial firms throughout Greater Boston. Its employees have contributed substantially to the Red Cross blood donor program and have sent a sizable proportion of their men and women to the uniformed services. Now they have completed the civilian cycle of patriotic wartime endeavor by contributing to the fund that supports a dozen Red Cross services for soldiers, sailors, and their families everywhere. Certainly they could take no better way of pledging their support of their own colleagues who are now in uniform."

Charles F. Rowley, Chairman, said that the precedent set by this company must be followed by every business firm in the city "if this fund is to succeed."

The second report luncheon will be held Monday at 12:30 in the old New England Mutual Building, 87 Milk Street, and Mr. Rowley said:

"We at headquarters are hoping that this next report luncheon will produce a showing distinctly better than the disturbingly small response reported last week."

Fund workers at the luncheon will hear the summary of progress submitted by heads of divisions and their assistants. Servicemen who have experienced the aid and comfort that the Red Cross brings in wartime will speak in its behalf. The luncheon will be prepared and served at nominal cost by Red Cross canteen workers.

The Peabody (Mass.) Chapter reports receipt of $1,500 from Local 21 of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations, today, toward the purchase of an ambulance.

Quincy Fire-Hose Warning

After the Quincy City Council reduced an appropriation order for new hose for the fire department from $4,000 to $500, Fire Chief William J. Sands yesterday warned that it "will have to take the rap if anything goes wrong."

Fishermen Share In Rising Incomes

Fishermen are now sharing in the high income that the war has brought to industrial workers.

Working on a "share" basis whereby the money received for each trip is divided among the crew after expenses of the trip and a share for the vessel owner and captain have been deducted, the toilers of the sea are benefiting from the high prices being paid for fish. And the prices are due to the sharp increase in demand for seafood as well as the substantial curtailment in production due to the Government taking over many trawlers and draggers.

Only a week ago a new record was set when a trawler sold its five-day harvest of the sea for $27,793, which netted each member of the crew $750. Within four days that record tumbled when another trawler sold its trip for $29,100, and each man received $799. Then along comes another trawler whose trip sold for $39,100 and the proceeds were figured today to be $878 a man.

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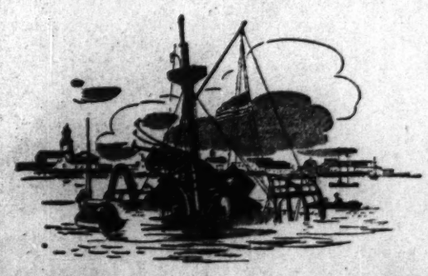
Admission $1.10 TAX INCLUDED BUS AND SUBWAY DIRECT TO HALL



1898 ..."Remember the Maine!" was once the battle cry of this republic as "Remember Pearl Harbor!" is today. In that year, Quincy Mutual was already a forty-seven year old veteran in the field of low cost fire insurance. Today, after 91 years of service, it can boast that it has always made good on losses, always passed along savings as high as 20% annually on premiums, never had a policy assessed. Before you insure, be sure to investigate Quincy Mutual. All policies now being issued are non-assessable. See your local agent *now*.

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Germans Evacuate Vyazma as Peril to Kharkov Increases

Continued from Page 1

fighting was proceeding in the streets of that city.

Other German radiocasts on the evacuation of Vyazma, 130 miles west of Moscow, said the withdrawal was made before daylight.

After having removed their matériel and levelling the airdrome and motor highway DNB said, "German planes let loose hundreds of incendiary and explosive bombs upon the city. . . .

"An exception was made for the center of the city, precious from the historic viewpoint but without any military value. The cathedral which had been transformed by the Soviets into a canteen and coffee-house, and was the quarters of Napoleon during his campaign in 1812, as well as two hospitals filled with civilians and wounded Bolshevists, were spared.

"In order to anticipate the eventual Soviet communiqués on the subject of booty, the Germans have listed well in advance of the Russians that which was left at Vyazma:

"There remained 59 destroyed locomotives and 200 wagon-carts of goods entirely burned," the radiocast said, in addition to "two cemeteries of automobiles, the result of the Soviet destruction of vehicles during the battle of 1941."

Moscow dispatches made no mention of the German report but military observers in the Russian Capital expected that it would be confirmed shortly. If Vyazma has fallen it means the Russians are now advancing on Smolensk from the east as well as the northeast.

Smashing through Bely, the Russians already were within about 80 miles of Smolensk to the northeast, and their advance was made up of mobile units adept at cutting into the enemy at night and encircling his positions.

Russians Admit Trouble at Kharkov

To the south, however, the Russians admitted frankly that they were fighting a mighty defensive battle for Kharkov.

Dispatches from that front said the Russians were bleeding the enemy white as he plunged for the prize and had plugged some gaps in the Soviet lines, but official communiqués admitted that the defending forces were outnumbered by German reserves thrown into the battle which now had veered to the west of the city.

The Germans, a communiqué said, were "trying at all costs to break through to the city."

The Soviet mid-day communiqué, as recorded in London by the Soviet monitor, said "strong enemy tank and infantry forces stormed our positions" west of Kharkov. "At the cost of heavy losses in material and manpower, the enemy succeeded in pressing back our units." To the south of the city, however, it was claimed that a German thrust had been thrown back with the loss of nine tanks.

On the Central Front numerous new victories were reported by the Russians in 12 hours, including the capture of several towns and villages southwest of Gzhatsk on the road to Vyazma.

A Pravda dispatch said latest Soviet successes in the Northwest were along the shore of Lake Ilmen, where the Russians smashed into strong enemy positions in villages along the banks of rivers emptying into the lake.

The Germans blew up the ice of the rivers to form a jagged wall to hamper the Russian advance, Pravda said, but the Russians skirted the defenses and attacked from the rear by crossing the Lake.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Gain and Retreat

Shaded area in north shows region around Vyazma which the Germans are evacuating in order to avoid encirclement. The black arrow shows how the Nazis are fleeing toward Smolensk, with the white arrows indicating main Soviet drives to head them off. In the Kharkov area, black arrows show how the German counteroffensive is pressing the Russians back north and south of the City. Dotted line shows westernmost points reached by the Russians before they were forced to fall back.

Tunisia:

Allies Strike In Mareth Area

While United Nations bombers and fighters were striking at General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's positions and supply lines in the Mareth area British and American ground forces were beating off three attacks by Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim in North Tunisia, it was announced at Allied headquarters in North Africa.

Axis infantry and artillery struck once, then again and again at British defenses near Tamera, seven miles west of Sedjenane in the north, but each time the enemy was driven back with considerable losses, field accounts said.

Military observers agreed that General von Arnim's only objective in pressing the attacks was to keep the British First Army occupied.

Western desert air forces started the pounding of the Mareth Line with a raid by RAF Boston bombers while the series of Axis attacks in both Southern and Northern Tunisia came to a halt without any significant gain.

At the same time United States bombers and fighters struck again at Axis sea lanes and the Allies reported the destruction of 12 more Axis planes. Seven Allied aircraft were listed as missing.

There was no late report by noon today of Marshal Rommel's attack in the Ksar Rhilane zone, but authorities said it was a small-scale action carried out by 30 armored cars and it was believed to be making little progress. They regarded it as a defensive measure against long-range raids.

Escorted by Spitfires and Kittyhawks, the Bostons started the aerial onslaught against the Mareth Line with a raid at the northeast end. Observers said fires broke out.

B-26 Mitchell Marauders with P-38 Lightning escorts caught a convoy of Axis motor barges in the Sicilian Strait, blew up one and damaged two others and shot down two escorting Junkers 88 and a Messerschmitt 110, it was announced.

Four other Axis planes were destroyed by United Nations aerial squadrons protecting Allied ground troops near Ksar Rhilane and five others, unreported previously, were said to have been bagged in air raids upon Axis fields in the Tunis area March 11.

Incidentally, the Moscow Radio broadcast last night a report of an interview between Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and a Tass correspondent in which General Montgomery was quoted as saying: "I always go in for certainties. That's why the preparations which may appear slow to some people must be complete and careful."

Raid on Reich:

Stuttgart Bombed; Germans Retaliate

The loss of 11 RAF bombers in a night raid on Stuttgart indicated that a sizable force took part in the assault. A large part of Stuttgart's population of a half-million is employed in precision engineering which is vital to Germany's war effort in the air and on the ground, an official statement by the British Air Ministry said.

Only a few hours after the British bombers streamed back across the English Channel, German raiders in a surprise attack soared over London's suburbs, dropping bombs in at least one area and machine-gunning trains and other targets.

Two waves of raiders—12 planes in each—flew up the Thames estuary and five planes spedout of the sun over a London suburb, firing cannon and machine-guns, and spilling their bombs.

Five of the German planes were reported shot down by Norwegian airmen. The German losses in a light foray thus were nearly half as large as the British loss of 11 planes in a full-scale attack on Stuttgart.

The Berlin Radio announcer called the assault upon Stuttgart a "terror" attack—a term customarily applied to a heavyweight raid in which a large area is blanketed with fire and explosions.

The round trip from England to Stuttgart is about 900 miles, 300 miles shorter than the journey to Munich and return. Five hundred tons of bombs were dropped on Munich on the night of March 9.

In addition to being an important railroad center, Stuttgart is the home of important aviation and electrical industries, and engines for planes, tanks and trucks are manufactured there.

During the night German bombers attacked targets in Northeast England and four enemy planes were reported shot down. DNB, in a radiocast recorded by the Associated Press, said that Newcastle had been bombed.

At least five of the raids on Germany this month have been of the heavy variety—those on Berlin, Hamburg, Essen, Munich and Nuremburg—and in the first 10 days of the month, more than 4,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Germany and German-occupied territory.

New Guinea:

40 Japanese Planes Attack Oro Bay

The Japanese who had raided a small ship at Oro Bay in New Guinea three days earlier, sent 40 bombers and fighters over that United Nations point again March 11, but met a strong interception and lost possibly 14 craft, Allied headquarters in Australia reported.

Of the attacking force of 24 bombers and 16 fighters, two bombers and 12 fighters were shot out of action by an Allied defending force of P-40s and P-38s. At least nine Japanese Zeros were definitely destroyed and six others were listed as probable victims.

The enemy formation was "quickly dispersed," it was noted in the Allied communiqué, which added that "our losses were light."

The Japanese also attacked Wau, another New Guinea Allied point, sending two two-engined bombers over just after sundown but failing to cause damage or casualties.

This was the third heavy aerial action by the Japanese disclosed in communiqués this week, pointing up warnings by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson that enemy plane strength in the Southwest Pacific is growing.

The Navy reported in Washington on March 11 that American fighter planes had repulsed the strongest daylight raid on Guadalcanal since early February, knocking down one of 10 Japanese dive bombers and three out of 12 escorting Zeros without loss to themselves.

United States and Allied planes were credited with blasting Japan's invasion armies on four fronts of the Pacific war theater—Burma, New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and the Aleutians—with one of the heaviest assaults falling upon the enemy outpost at Kiska.

A Navy bulletin said United States planes twice attacked Japanese positions on Kiska, bombing and strafing antiaircraft batteries, camp buildings, and other targets.

In the Solomons, American Liberator heavy bombers pounded the Japanese at Kahili and Ballale in the Shortland Islands and at Vila in the central part of the South Seas archipelago.

On the Burma Front, big four-motored bombers of the 10th United States Air Force dropped "many tons" of bombs on the Japanese airdrome at Mingaladon, north of Rangoon, and shot down three enemy Zero fighters in a 40-minute air battle.

No Peril Seen For Chungking

Meanwhile in Chungking, Chinese authorities expressed belief that the Japanese drive in Hupeh Province is designed to safeguard Japanese communications on the Yangtse River and in no way imperils Chungking, about 350 miles distant.

The Japanese are particularly interested in a 100-mile stretch of the river beyond Yochow because that is the enemy supply line to Ichang, farthest point of Japanese penetration in Central China, these authorities said. An overland drive toward Chungking through difficult country would require at least 10 divisions, they said.

An Army spokesman estimated March 11 that the Japanese were using 20,000 men in the current drive.

Authorities said, however, that the present enemy operations might hinder the flow of Chinese reinforcements in the event that the Japanese started a fresh drive against Changsha, Capital of Hunan Province.

Allies' Opportunity Outlined by Moscow

By the Associated Press

New York, March 12

The Moscow Radio beamed a broadcast to the United States last night saying that German successes in the Donets Basin were possible "only because half of the army employed consisted of fresh divisions brought up from the west."

The radiocast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, was interpreted as an implied plea for the opening of a second front against the denuded defenses of Western Europe.

Four tank and seven infantry divisions were declared drawn from France, Belgium, Norway, and Germany itself.

It's Firepower That Counts, Not the Size of the Tank

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—It's not the size of the tank in the fight, but the size of the fight in the tank that counts.

So says Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, who hazarded the guess that the 60-ton heavy tanks would disappear from the battlefields before the end of the war. Firepower, not bulk, is the test of any tank, he said.

The Chief of Ordnance, asked about reports that the Americans in Tunisia had "nothing to match" the German Mark VI 62-ton monster tanks, said the Army had four mobile field guns that would—and had—put shells through the German armor.

He added that American ordnance officers more than a year ago designed and built 60-ton tanks, only to give them up when the armored force decided against them—"the fellow who had to fight in them, and maybe perish in them, said he didn't want them. They were too heavy; they couldn't maneuver."

"We are very prone," said General Campbell, "to get confused in our outlines as to what a tank is for. There is no excuse for any tank except the firepower it can exert.

"It's not how much track, or engine, or starters, or storage batteries, or bulk . . . It's the gun you can bring to bear—it's how much firepower. . . . If we can get TNT and steel on the enemy in greater volume than he can get them on us, we're going to be successful."

The heavy tanks developed in this country mounted large guns, General Campbell said, but tactical officers decided that mounting the guns on lighter-weight, faster vehicles was more effective than the lumbering monsters.

As a result, he pointed to the self-propelled field gun, the "tank destroyer." Most celebrated of this type is the M-7, the 105mm howitzer mounted on an M-3 medium tank chassis, which played a big part in the rout of German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces in Egypt.

The American 3-inch gun, the 155mm howitzer, and the 90mm gun also provided effective reply to the German Mark VI tank, said General Campbell. The 90mm is a combination antiaircraft and antitank weapon, which can be elevated from horizontal to 85 degrees, and outshoots the famous German 88mm, a weapon designed for similar purposes. The Mark VI tank, incidentally, carries an 88mm gun.

German Air Losses Rise On North African Front

Continued from Page 1

tacks are reducing the amount of spare parts reaching enemy repair shops.

There is evidence that the general quality of German pilots now operating on the North African Front has declined somewhat from that found during the first two or three months of the campaign. Although it is known Berlin still is sending its topnotch men to this sector, the intensity of the air struggle here has resulted in the loss of so many of the enemy's first pilots that the Luftwaffe now is forced to draw on airmen with less experience and innate flying ability.

Ratio Against Axis

Official Allied communiqués disclose that the ratio of the enemy's losses to United Nations' losses has been increasing steadily. The latest official over-all compilation showed the Allies maintaining better than a two-to-one margin. An example of what may happen here with increasing frequency is the March 6 victory of Flying Fortresses and Lockheed Lightnings over German Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs in which the enemy lost 19 planes against none.

There is no reason yet to believe that enemy losses are due to a drop in the quality of planes through a lack of raw materials. Germany still is putting its finest equipment in each craft turned out. It is thought, however, that certain shortages are now limiting the number of planes the enemy can build and that this, in face of steadily mounting Allied production, is making it necessary for the enemy to step up the amount of work each plane must do. Observers here believe the Luftwaffe now is in the position in which the RAF found itself during the Battle of Britain, with each pilot and plane worked almost to the limit.

Allied experts first noted a month or so ago that the enemy was bringing in fighter planes at the expense of bombers in order to counter the mounting United Nations offensive against Axis harbors and airdromes. This process is apparently continuing. Whereas the bombweight dropped by Allied planes is much greater today than a month ago this is not true of the enemy. In fact, certain key sectors of Allied territory once heavily hit are now virtually bombless. This is far from being the case with Axis territory.

Gauge of Bombing

One of the best means of determining today how hard areas are being hit is whether or not military authorities are forced to evacuate the civilian population. There is no question at the present time of evacuating any part of North Africa under Allied control. It is interesting to note, however, that yesterday's news dispatch from Rome admits the Fascist Council is studying methods for evacuating certain portions of the population from principal centers of Sicily. This follows the visit of both the King and Crown Prince of Italy to Sardinia where they attempted to encourage the population of the badly devasted city of Cagliari.

Questioned about this proposed Sicilian evacuation, airmen here suggest that were Rome truly solicitious of the Italian population it would send all Italians a good long way from the peninsula. Airmen add, however, that Rome would do well not to send Italians to Germany for refuge.

It is probably accurate to say that today the allied airforce is fighting an offensive war and that the Luftwaffe has been forced largely on the defensive. Unable to knock the Allies out, the Italian and German air fleet is now fighting desperately to save what it can of Axis war installations in Eastern Tunisia and Southern Italy. Reports here suggest this fight is a losing one.

Roosevelt Puts Plans Up to the Congress

Continued from Page 1

quoted, in about equal parts for or against the proposals, but it was obvious that more time would have to elapse to determine what the effect of the monumental studies would be, only part of which are yet issued.

For the moment, the chief purpose served has been to bring to the forefront the desirability of postwar planning regarding which, as the National Resources Planning Board itself points out, agencies have been set up in Britain and the Dominions, "in China, in Russia, by occupied countries such as Poland, Holland and Belgium, as well as in the enemy countries —Germany, Italy and Japan."

Only in the United States is no formal agency other than the NRPB attacking the problem, and the funds to continue this agency have just been dropped by the House from the annual appropriation bill. However, this lack is soon to be rectified.

Fund of $50,000 Expected

Congress prepared today to set up its own study of America's postwar economy. The study will be made, at least in part, by a Special Senate Commitee proposed by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

The Senate Committee on Audit and Control is expected today to endorse allotment of $50,000 to the Special Committee, to be headed by Senator George, to begin its study into the extent that the nation can cushion against unemployment and participate in financing the conversion of American industry from military to civilian production.

Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley said the Planning Board's report and all corresponding matters will be referred to the Special Committee.

When the George Committee is appointed, the voluminous findings of the President's planning agency will be turned over to it, but there is no expectation that the committee will be inclined to expedite their consideration.

In the House, the Resources Board report was referred to the Committee of the Whole House, but it will go for legislative consideration to the Ways and Means Committee, which handles all social security proposals involving taxation. Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of that Committee, said yesterday that he had no idea when the Committee might take up postwar plans for economic reorganization.

Many House members talked of following the Senate's lead by creating a Special Committee on postwar planning and reconstruction. The purpose of that Committee, like that of the George Committee, would be to keep plans to meet inevitable economic emergencies after the war entirely in the hands of Congress.

Shippers' Protest

ATLANTA, Ga., March 12 (AP)—Taking issue with the National Resources Planning Board's "conception of postwar transportation," Donald D. Conn of Chicago, Executive Vice-President of the Transportation Association of America, declared yesterday "There is no better example of the loose thinking or of a bureaucracy attempting to balance its house in quicksands."

"It recommends steps which would make Government ownership inevitable," Mr. Conn told the twentieth annual meeting of the Southeast' Shippers Advisory Board.

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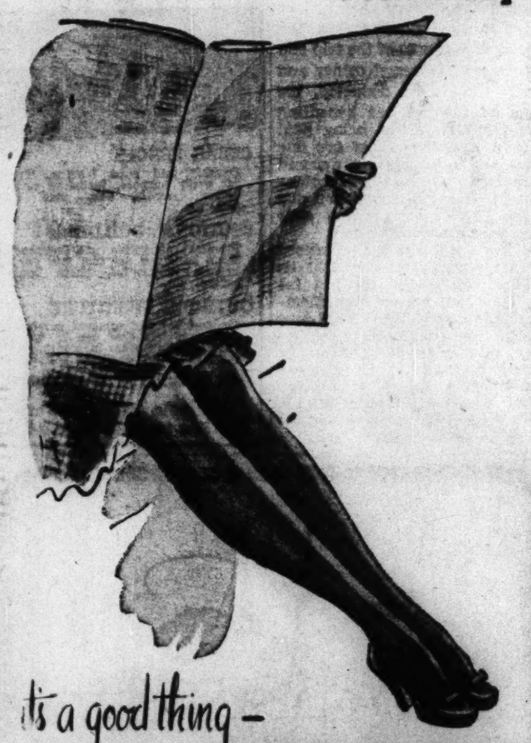

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Yugoslav Toll By Axis Rises Above 822,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, March 12—The most recent reports from Yugoslavia indicate a new wave of executions in Belgrade and the countryside, bringing the total, according to statistics reputedly given by the Italian Governor of Montenegro, to 822,300 shot since the Axis occupation.

[In a recent statement issued by the Inter-Allied Information Committee in London it was said that 744,000 Yugoslavs had been executed or had passed on in Axis prisons since the outbreak of the war. The statement said the figure was based mainly on German announcements and suggested that the real total was higher.]

Between Dec. 9 and 18, it is said, 3,000 were arrested in Belgrade on the grounds of complicity with Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch. On Christmas Day 3,000 were shot, and a further 300 were killed on New Year's Day, while on Dec. 27 68 officers and 900 men, "prisoners on leave," were executed for insubordination.

Punitive Expeditions

Orders for these executions, it is said, were given by Generals Bader and Meistner, bringing total executions in Belgrade in 1942 up to 27,000.

Among those reported to have been executed are Prefect Kalabitch, Dragomir Plocic, Mayor of Mesevo, and Velisav Gobigevic, Mayor of Vitanovec. At Trstenik, 200 heads of families were liquidated, and in the neighborhood of Valjevo, 800 leading citizens were arrested, but their fate is unknown.

The German Luftwaffe has now destroyed the town of Bosanska-Krupa, while punitive expeditions have cleared whole areas in Bosnia in past weeks.

Roaming the Hills

The Germans are taking over that part of Croatia south of the River Sava previously held by the Italians and have issued an order of the day stating that all resistance will be punished by execution, and that any house in which arms or explosives are found will be destroyed.

Meanwhile the most serious anxiety is being caused due to the 36,000 women and children refugees who have flooded Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina, who are at present roaming the hills in search of food and largely subsisting on roots and herbs. There is at present no confirmation of any movement of Reichswehr occupation troops eastward, though it was known that Bulgarian troops in Yugoslavia have been increased recently.

Hitler Orders Full War Aid By Satellites

ANKARA, Turkey, March 10. Delayed. (AP)—Adolf Hitler in the past few days has sent notes to all his southeastern European allies setting forth details of Germany's new "total war effort" and demanding that these allies should make similar efforts, according to information received in diplomatic quarters here and disclosed tonight.

In these notes, dispatched since March 1, Hungary, Croatia, Slovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria have been called upon to contribute soldiers, workers and economic aid to the Nazi Reich, each nation according to its capacity.

The note to Bulgaria, it was learned, was addressed by Hitler to King Boris, and was delivered to the King in Sofia personally by the Bulgarian Ambassador to Berlin.

The note to Bulgaria, diplomatic sources said, took a threatening turn. It was said to have warned that "if Bulgaria fails to accept sacrifices, her alliance with Germany demands that she will repent, because Germany is determined that her allies must collaborate in the fullest sense of the word."

King Boris has not yet replied to the note, it was said, and he is reported trying to find a means of avoiding meeting the German demands, details of which were not disclosed.

This report said that Bulgaria is in such a state of disorganization, due perhaps to deliberately bad administration, that it is utterly impossible for her to take part in any military activities in the immediate future.

War Resisters Urge Release of Objectors

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—A resolution urging President Roosevelt to release any imprisoned conscientious objectors for assignment to "work of national importance in according with their conscientious objections" was adopted at a meeting March 10 sponsored by the War Resisters League and the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Dr. Evan W. Thomas said March 11.

Dr. Thomas, Chairman of the War Resisters League, said that copies of the resolution were wired to President Roosevelt, the Department of Justice, Attorney General Francis Biddle and Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service.

Dr. Thomas said that 1,640 men who claimed conscientious objection to military service had been convicted of draft evasion.

Abraham Kauffman, Secretary of the League, said the meeting was called to protest the continued imprisonment of three conscientious objectors who went on a hunger strike at the Federal Penal Institution at Danbury, Conn.

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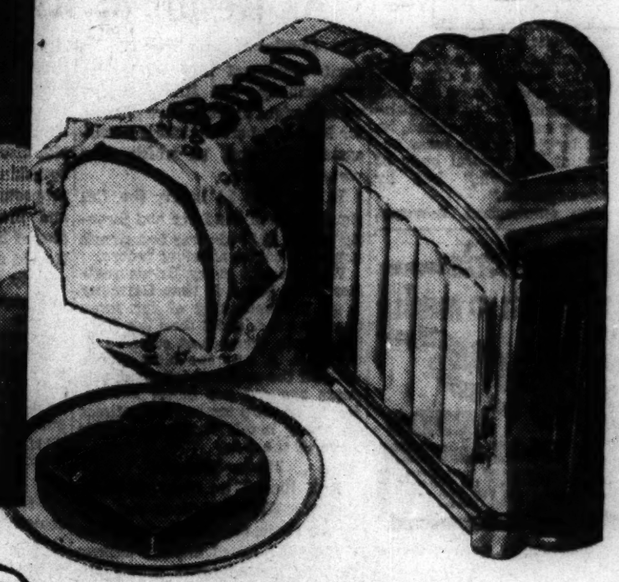

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Simon Statement Clarifies British Attitude on Reich

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 12 — The British Government's attitude toward the key question of what to do about Germany after the war has been clarified further by a significant statement by Lord Chancellor Simon.

The Lord Chancellor summarized the official British views in a declaration of policy.

The British, he said, "will never in any circumstances enter into negotiations with Hitler or the Nazis as to terms for bringing the war to an end."

Britain, as well as its allies, he continued, "are pledged to exterminate this horrible and hateful system from the world. By that system, I mean not only Hitler, but the whole Prussian regime."

Up to German People

Lord Simon made it plain that the British "are not seeking the destruction of Germany or the German race." The Government, he said, desires to encourage opposition to the Nazis within Germany, but he put it plainly that it is up to the German people to show that there is a different Germany from that of Nazis by overthrowing the Hitlerite regime and abandoning its creed.

He said Britain is "determined that Germany must be effectually disarmed and that there must be no possibility of yet a third World War provoked by the desire of Germany to dominate the world."

In this respect he quoted the speech of United States Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, which he described as "full of wisdom," and emphasized Mr. Wallace's statement that "a new war in the future is certain if we allow Prussia to rearm either materially or psychologically."

No Economic Rearming

Lord Simon also emphasized that Germany must be prevented from rearming economically and thus gaining indirect hegemony over Europe.

He said that the states overrun and maltreated by Germany must be restored to their just rights in "a Europe which fairly shares in the resources of the world in peace and prosperity."

The Lord Chancellor plainly implied that a new Germany would share in the efforts to bring about general postwar prosperity, but only as it proved itself worthy of membership in the new Europe.

Another point made by Lord Simon was that the British Government means "to do the utmost in its power to secure that the war criminals are punished."

"Just Punishment"

Recalling the "wholesale barbarities perpetrated on defenseless and innocent people by the Nazis and their willing instruments, the mass execution of civilians of all ages and both sexes, the villainy of the Gestapo, the deliberate extermination of Jewish communities," the Lord Chancellor said, "these have disgraced the German name forever, and they cry aloud for just punishment." They must be punished, he said, not by "wholesale mass reprisal againt the general body of the German people," but by "methods of justice."

He also emphasized, however, that "by 'guilty,' we mean not only those highly placed individuals who inspire and direct these monstrous crimes, but those also who with cold-blooded ferocity organize and take definite and responsible part in carrying them out."

The Government's statement was made in response to a direct question put by the Bishop of Chichester, who asked whether the Government makes the same distinction as Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin between the Hitler State and the German people in their prosecution of the war and their view of British war aims.

Stalin Quoted

The Bishop quoted a passage from Premier Stalin's speech in which he said, "it is very likely that war for the liberation of our Soviet land will result in the ousting or destruction of Hitler's clique. We would welcome such an outcome, but it would be ridiculous to identify Hitler's clique with the German people and the German State. The experience of history shows that Hitlers come and go, whereas the German people and the German State remain."

Lord Simon replied categorically on behalf of the British Government, "We agree with Premier Stalin, first, that the Hitler State should be destroyed, secondly that the whole German people is not—as Dr. Goebbels has been trying to persuade them—thereby doomed to destruction." This indorsement of Premier Stalin's attitude by the British Government has been warmly approved by the press of the Left in London.

In fact, there is general support of the policy enunciated by the Lord Chancellor, although there is some expression of doubt, in view of the vague and general nature of the Government's attitude toward war aims, as to how far the Cabinet really is prepared to go to make sure Germany doesn't do it again.

Agrees With Bishop

This aspect of the problem was emphasized by several speakers in the debate, notably by Lord Vansittart. He declared he was "in warm agreement with the Right Reverend Prelate [Bishop Chichester] in not wishing to destroy Germany."

"I desire only," he said, "in company with hundreds of millions of other sensible people to destroy Germany utterly and forever as a military power, and I further desire in company with an equal number of sensible people to make an end forever of all German pretension, intrigue, and efforts to gain economic hegemony of Europe, which is only another road to Germany's intolerable tyrannies."

Lord Vansittart also agreed there was a difference between Hitlerite Germany and the very small number of Germans who are not working for Hitlerite Germany and, he said, "the still smaller number who are actually working against Hitlerite Germany."

He emphasized that the point was that although there were "good Germans," Germany itself had proved time and again that these "good Germans" cannot be counted upon to prevent German militarism from reasserting itself with tragic results to the rest of the world.

The Bishop of Chichester, on the contrary, contended that there were "vast numbers" of the German people who opposed Hitler. This, he said, was proved by the fact that "hundreds of thousands of Aryans were sent to concentration camps, that thousands were executed, and that prisons were overcrowded."

He also pointed to effective opposition by the German clergy, many of whom, he said, "were not afraid to denounce the Nazi Government not simply for interference with religious exercises but for their denial of freedom, their rejection of the rights of man—of the individual and of the family—for their idolatry of race, and for their contempt of law."

Million Germans Homeless As Result of RAF Bombings

Continued from Page 1

great weight of high explosives to Germany, the RAF's black-velvety night fighters were peering for Nazi bombers attacking northeastern England, of which four were shot down.

In the past 24 hours, the full significance of the force and ferocity of the 1943 air war has struck home in Britain as never before.

What almost every Briton realizes fully today is that Germany is at the beginning of far more terrible experiences than the British people themselves suffered in the past. A hammer blow struck with all the might of Germany two years ago did not break Britain. But will a blow ten or twenty times as heavy break Germany at this stage of the war?

Master Weapon

But, though no claim is made that the United Nations can win by air alone, Sir Archibald left no doubt that Allied experts believe that in air offensive power the United Nations have a master weapon.

John Strachey, in a radiocast last night, said it was not easy to explain why in the last week or two the force of RAF blows had become was, he said, a combination of factors—new technique of hitting the targets and overcoming defenses, improved bombs, as well as the greater and greater weight of explosives being dropped.

Both Mr. Strachey and Sir Archibald have stressed how British bomber losses have been less lately as attacks have become heavier. In the meantime, British defense against the night bomber has become gradually more effective.

Mixed Feelings

Is it pleasant, this great new feeling of power which United Nations air strength is giving Britain? Not in Britain, where the meaning of bombing is so well understood. The feeling here is a strange mixture of righteous satisfaction at the ability at last to use this strength and regret at ever having to wield such a fiendish weapon.

Few voices were raised in the House of Commons yesterday in protest against the tale of bombing destruction. Laborite R. Stokes appealed "in the name of humanity against merciless destruction of women and children," but today's Labor organ, the Daily Herald, discounts Mr. Stokes' attitude by asking him what alternative he proposes. Would he leave military and industrial targets alone for fear of hitting innocents? If so, the Herald contends, "In name of humanity we would help the Nazis to enslave humanity."

How about the enslaved and broken peoples of Europe? For 3½ years all over Europe, men and women have clung frantically to this hope—that the United Nations bombers would blast the very heart out of those Ruhr factories whose weapons which have wrought such misery and slaughter.

Nazi Attitude Recalled

As Germany begins to disclose something of the terrible damage it now is suffering and to rant against the United Nations' "inhuman" methods of war, BBC in its foreign radiocasts is making good use of what the Germans used to say when the boot was on the other foot.

Thus at 10:45 p. m., March 3, BBC reminded Europe how Hitler 10 years ago explained time after time that his instrument for winning wars would be terror against the civil population—terror from the air. So Hitler built bombers. Vienna gave in as Hitler's bombers flew over. Prague was threatened. There followed the terror of Warsaw and Rotterdam—London and Coventry.

On Aug. 8, 1940, the Stuttgarter Neues Tageblatt declared, "The skies over England are darkened by German squadrons. They spew death and destruction without ceasing and the German people watch this just punishment with deepest satisfaction."

German Pilots "Particular"

After the Norwich raid of May 9, 1942, Josef Kreutz said over the German radio, "The German pilots have been very particular in their choice of targets. They pick out buildings which so far have escaped damage, and more houses are transformed into heaps of bricks and mortar. It will be days until the last victims are got from the ruins."

The British Broadcasting Corporation told European listeners that Hitler in the past had designed bombers for a lightning war of terror. Now his bombers are out of date and too few.

"Instead, we in England hear the sound of giant four-engined bombers taking off toward Germany. Listen!"

Here BBC relayed the roar of Lancasters and concluded, "From now on until Hitler is broken, these bombers are going to smash his war machine out of existence."

Inspect American Air Power in China

Associated Press

Tour United States Air Units

The recent constitution of an American Air Command in China under Brig. Gen. Claire Chennault is expected to foreshadow big air developments in that theater. Previously the China command was fused with the air command in India and Burma. At the inspection in the upper view are, left to right: Field Marshal John Dill, chief of the British Military Mission to the United States; General Chennault; Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Air Forces; Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of Army forces in China and India, and Brig. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, United States Army Air Forces. At a United States air base somewhere in India (lower) General Chennault (left) waits with General Bissell as the latter prepares to leave by plane at the conclusion of his tour of inspection.

President Hears New Appeal To Feed Europe's Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—A new appeal has been made to President Roosevelt in behalf of starving children of Europe, Howard E. Kershner, Director of the International Commission for the Assistance of Child Refugees, revealed here today.

Mr. Kershner, formerly engaged in child feeding in France, has told the President that small quantities of food are sent to children of France, Belgium, Norway and the Netherlands under International Red Cross supervision without in any way giving aid to the Axis.

"None of the food which we brought from Asia, Africa and Central Europe, to feed 100,000 French children during the past two years has been taken by the Germans and the fact that this food was brought into France has not enabled the Germans to take any more French food," Mr. Kershner argued. Every child fed ate his full share of French food procurable on his ration card, he said.

The proposal made to the President provides for shipment of food from South America to Europe in neutral ships which cannot be used in the war effort.

The United States State Department has up till now refused to ask the Nazis for permission to feed starving Europeans largely because the British have insisted on using food as an instrument of military strategy.

Before coming back to the United States, Mr. Kershner spent two months in England trying to convince government officials that humanitarian feeding could not help the Axis cause.

"We shall win the war but lose the peace if we allow these freedom-loving democratic people to perish while the totalitarians are being well fed," Mr. Kershner declared.

First Mention in Soviet Press Is Made on Wallace's Speech

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP)—The Soviet press published today for the first time an account of the address made by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace last Monday in which he expressed his fear that another world war was inevitable "unless the Western Democracies and Russia come to a satisfactory understanding before the war ends."

The Russian people also were informed through the press of a statement by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, detailing the aid sent to Russia by the United States under the Lend-Lease Agreement. The statement already had been broadcast by the Soviet radio.

Publication of the two statements followed by three days U. S. Ambassador William H. Standley's assertion in a press conference that the Russian people were not being told the full story of Lend-Lease help.

The Stettinius statement published today was made March 7. His statement of yesterday has not yet been published.

Tass listed the material shipped from America as follows: "Hundreds of telephones, hundreds of thousands of miles of telephone wire, 99,000 transport machines and tanks, not included among which were 72,000 trucks, 7,700 motorcycles, 1,300 war tractors, as well as almost 3,000,000 pairs of army boots and 18,000 tons of hide for shoe soles."

The Soviet press still has not commented editorially on the controversy over Ambassador Standley's statements, nor has the Kremlin had anything to say.

The Ambassador has not yet seen Stalin. He has talked to Foreign Commissar Molotoff since the press conference, but informed sources said they spoke only of routine matters and did not discuss the controversy over Mr. Standley's statements.

Japanese Dummies Valuable to Aussies

Recorded by CBS

Japanese dummies, made of wood, bagging, sand and straw, and controlled by wires and strings "in an elaboration of the traditional puppet show technique, are being used to train Australian jungle fighters," according to Australian radio.

"They move on wires, hidden underground and are so controlled that they simulate an enemy jumping out from ambush," continued the radiocast. "Trainees must run a gantlet of 18 encounters with these dummy figures. If they fail to see any of them or do not react appropriately to their appearance, they are regarded as casualties."

Auto Highway To Canal Zone To Be Speeded

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Wartime needs for overland transportation today appeared likely to hasten completion of a direct highway between the United States and the Panama Canal.

Central American Republics are reported speeding construction of the remaining links in the Inter-American Highway which, with the new Alcan Highway through Canada, will provide a system of overland roads connecting Alaska and the Panama Canal.

The joining of Alaska and the Panama Canal—a distance of about 8,000 miles—will represent "one of the most spectacular roadbuilding feats in history," said Edwin W. James, Chief of the Public Road Administration's Inter-American Regional Office.

Mr. James reported in the Commerce Department's publication, Foreign Commerce Weekly, that work on the Inter-American Highway is being stimulated by "the shipping shortage, U-boat attacks on vessels plying Inter-American trade routes and defense objectives," and that the road may be completed long ahead of previous expectations.

Central American economy, dependent in large part upon export of bananas, coffee and other commodities, has been adversely affected by the shipping shortage and U-boat depredations, he said. New roadbuilding, he added, "is a handy outlet" for displaced workers deprived of normal employment by cessation of exports.

As a central artery of overland transport, the Inter-American Highway will aid the internal economy of Central America and may help relieve the coffee shortage here, Mr. James said.

Shipping Profits Closely Watched By U.S. Congress

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—A warning that Congress was closely watching shipping operations for signs of "unconscionable" profits was given today by Chairman Schuyler O. Bland (D) of Virginia of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

Asserting that his committee was investigating the subject carefully, Mr. Bland appealed to the operators to join in defending the Merchant Marine from outright government ownership and operation "from which I hope we may be forever guarded."

John J. Burns, counsel for the American Merchant Marine Institute, an organization of all the principal subsidized American Flag Lines, told the committee he was convinced there was "nothing legally, morally or ethically wrong" with charter rates charged on sailings to the Red Sea in 1941 for British account under Lend-Lease.

Committee members had asked about charges that some vessels operating in that service made enough profit from a single voyage to pay the entire capital cost of the vessel.

Mr. Burns said he was confident that after the committee learned "all the facts" it would determine that nothing in the transactions would deserve the charge of "unconscionable."

Rates charged on the Red Sea voyages, he said, were the going rates voluntarily arrived at in a free and open market."

Vatican Newspaper Views 'New Order'

BERN, Switzerland, March 12 (AP)—L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican City newspaper, declared today that a true new order could not be produced by a social order based on racial privilege and force.

It referred to no country by name but discussed at length the question of a "new order," the phrase used by the Nazis to describe their concept of the postwar world.

A new order, said the Vatican newspaper, "must be Christian"; otherwise an old error would be repeated, the failure to realize that a new order calls for a new man. "It is yet to be seen whether the new order being preached is anything more than another experiment destined to fail in blood," the paper said.

In a front page editorial headed "New Order and New Men," L'Osservatore said that for attainment of a new social order "it is necessary first of all that the men who form it shall be new.

"Man is unable to create a new order—true universality and fraternity—if he does not strip himself of passions and egoism," the editorial said. "Otherwise the order he seeks will be only disorder and civilization will be confronted by a new barbarism."

California Governor Speaks Up for West

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 12 (AP)—Gov. Earl Warren has accused the Federal Government of an "almost total absence of understanding of the problems of the West" with a consequent hampering of war industry and farming.

"I don't take any position in defiance of any Federal agency," the Governor said, "because there are so many things the Federal Government of necessity is required to do. But we've got to exercise the sovereignty of the State to protect the interests of our people to the fullest possible extent.

"We do not want to act in opposition to the Federal effort, but, let us say, independent, in those things which we can do within the limitations."

The Republican Governor made his comment at a press conference after Republican legislators talked of ignoring OPA regulations in California.

Web of Fast Limited Highways To Speed Postwar Car Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Twelve States already have the necessary laws and seven others are now considering legislation that will enable them to build the express "highways of tomorrow" when peace comes, Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner of the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency, announced today.

These future highways were described as "limited-access roads designed to serve through traffic rather than abutting property." The Pennsylvania Turnpike and the Merritt Parkway in Connecticut are early examples. Traffic is permitted to enter and leave them only at certain selected points. These particular highways are toll roads, but limited access is contemplated, for the future, for nontoll roads as well.

"Many States cannot now build these advanced motorways," Mr. MacDonald pointed out, expressing the hope that they will enact enabling legislation so that advance planning can begin. He added: "Statutes limiting road widths inherited from the horse-and-buggy days, for example, often prevent acquisition of adequate right-of-way for the broad, uninterrupted arteries required by modern, high-speed vehicles.

Require Special Legislation

"Limited-access facilities are also unattainable without special legislation because of the common-law right of access of abutting property owners to a public highway. Even when a heavily traveled road is located through an undeveloped area, it is soon lined with a variety of establishments, each one exercising its right of direct entry. Driving down this busy avenue then is like running the Indian gantlet of pioneer days. Only by law can access be limited and a highway made safe and suitable for modern traffic."

States now legally prepared to construct limited-access highways are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia.

California and New York are actually developing detailed plans and specifications for limited-access highways for postwar construction. This advance engineering work is a joint federal-state undertaking which is being financed from a special $10,000,000 fund authorized in the Defense Highway Act of 1941 and from state funds.

States with limited-access highway legislation under consideration include Arizona, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico and Utah.

A draft of a model limited-access highway law has just been prepared by the Public Roads Administration. This will be distributed to all state highway departments, it was announced.

Hope More States Will Act

"We hope many more States will enact limited-access highway legislation so that advance planning of these modern facilities can begin," Mr. MacDonald said. "Some of the existing laws should also be revised to incorporate all the best features of this type of legislation.

"The model law is in reality a composite of the best portions of existing state laws. Every thought and clause in it may be found in the laws of one or more of the 12 States which have such legislation."

The model act defines two types of limited-access roads: parkways, from which trucks, busses, and other commercial vehicles are excluded; and freeways, which are open to all traffic.

It stipulates that cities and other subdivisions of the Government as well as the State shall have authority to establish such facilities.

It authorizes the division of these facilities into separate roadways for each direction of travel, and prohibits access from abutting lands except at designated points.

It provides for acquisition of sufficient right-of-way for the facility itself and associated service roads, including "rights of access, air, view, and light."

It gives highway authorities power to designate existing streets or highways as limited-access facilities; with the consent of the Government unit concerned, to eliminate existing intersections by means of grade-separation structures or closure and to provide necessary local service roads separate from the limited-access facility.

Roosevelt Reiterates Promise Of No Allied Territorial 'Grab'

Continued from Page 1

China assuredly intended to respect its territorial integrity and wanted to see its sovereignty reclaimed by an Allied victory.

Mr. Roosevelt had before him a full transcript of the Generalissimo's radiocast to Thailand, and he both summarized and read pertinent extracts from it to his press conference.

China's Pledge

He noted with emphasis that the Chinese Government, in carrying forward the declared policy of the United Nations, pledged that:

It would work to restore the prosperity and independence of its sister country.

It had given its solemn word that it had no territorial ambitions in Thailand.

It had no intentions of undermining Thailand's sovereignty and independence.

Twice at least the President underlined that Generalissimo Chiang's radiocast was an expression not merely of Chinese postwar policy but of United Nations postwar policy and he cited the commitments of the Atlantic Charter and the declaration of Washington, signed by the United Nations on Jan. 1, 1942, in which the Allies agreed:

"First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other.

"Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned."

Mr. Roosevelt said that it was possible that some reference may have been made to the Generalissimo's statement in the press earlier, but he hoped that because of his significance the newspapers and radio would see fit to give it still greater attention.

No correspondent who has been following closely the diplomatic problems which are concerning the United States State Department felt that there was any doubt that the President was thinking about the need of reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union on the sovereignty of Eastern European countries as solidly as China and Thailand have apparently reached between themselves.

Since there are no known territorial claims being advanced by the Chinese, British, or United States governments, it is not reading excessive meaning into Mr. Roosevelt's performance today to suggest he was doing a little diplomatic spadework in advance of the time when United Nations' representatives sit down together to deal with postwar settlements—and this is not expected to be very far in the future.

Roosevelt Sons Praised as Fighters

JACKSON, Miss., March 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt's sons in the service are "fighting men and they are tough," one of the first Navy Seabees to land on Guadalcanal reports.

Here on a 30-day leave, Emmett Montgomery of Madison, former State Highway Department employee and now Carpenter's Mate First Class, declared "no one had better talk about the Roosevelt boys not being fighters around any of their men."

Montgomery saw Col. "Jimmie" Roosevelt on Guadalcanal, he said, and heard many stories about him from his Marines.

"They like to tell about the time they were stranded during an attack and the Colonel, with a .45 strapped to each leg, had a 'walkie-talkie' (portable radio) shot out of his hand, and just calmly asked for another one," Montgomery recalled.

"It started to get dark once and Japs were known to be all around. The Colonel just said 'Let's stick around for a while and worry them.'"

"He's a real fighter and a real leader."

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Stronger Drive on U-Boats Urged in Commons Debate

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 12—The acuteness of the U-boat menace to United Nations plans for victory has been fully confirmed by a lengthy debate in the House of Commons.

During the debate severe charges have been leveled against the British Admiralty for its conduct of the war on Axis submarines and its direction of shipbuilding, and also against the British Government for allegedly failing to impress on the British public the implications of the undersea peril.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, has at various times defended the Admiralty against charges of mistaken policy, lack of enterprise, and failure to adopt new ideas.

He has defended the Government against the charge of encouraging complacency by concealing the facts about merchant vessel losses and about progress in countermeasures.

Increased Speed Seen

But the debate, even though the Navy estimates were passed without a division, left the majority of Members extremely uneasy about the state of the sea war.

One Conservative Member, Rear Admiral Tufton P. Beamish, described the situation as "nothing short of perilous," and warned that in the next few months it may be found that the surface speed of U-boat packs will reach 25 knots.

Another Conservative ex-naval officer, Commander Sir Archibald Southeby, asked, "Do the public realize how desperately serious the U-boat menace is?"

He called for publication of fuller information about the situation and said, "We should be prepared to bomb Swedish yards proved to be providing U-boat equipment."

Serious Flaws Charged

A front bench Socialist, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, challenged the political direction of the Admiralty. Deficiencies in ship building and in convoy system were being covered up, he charged.

Mr. Shinwell called for faster and better-armed ships. He indicated the need of changes among those who are directing the Navy.

He said, however, "the British Navy and merchant service are rendering as magnificent a contribution to victory as even our Russian ally.

"To the extent to which we can destroy submarine menace we shall have rendered a greater srvice to our Russian ally even than we could by immediate adoption of a second front, though I believe something like a second front may be necessary before long."

Plea for Second Front

The British Communist newspaper, the Daily Worker, makes an ardent new appeal for an immediate second front. The Daily Worker editorial is based on an open question fired at the United Nations by the Russian journalist, Ilya Ehrenburg, "Can freedom-loving nations say they are also fighting with all their might . . . as Russia is?"

Like the Daily Worker, Mr. Ehrenburg charges that too much effort is being diverted to postwar planning before victory is assured.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill already has warned Britain that food reserves here are being dipped into. Speakers in the Commons stressed that a far greater strain is coming on shipping as the United Nations offensive widens.

Shipping losses are officially stated to have been lower the last two months, but a more important calculation that has been made is how will shipping fare in the coming months.

Food Supply Curtailed

If Britain has stopped importing food as Mr. Shinwell suggested, it looks to be in for further belt-tightening which may mean serious hardship for many here.

Mr. Alexander claimed that there would be marked advance in the war on U-boats by various means which could not be specified. Improvement in air co-operation with sea forces would be one means. But he admitted that there could be no guaranteeing that the building of U-boats would not still outstrip U-boat losses.

The record of Admiralty mismanagement of certain aspects of antisubmarine work in the last war isn't forgotten here. On the other hand the present Government's record in achieving the situation of potential victory out of all but inevitable defeat is one which weighs heavily in the balance against criticisms.

Blimp Fights U-Boats 3,000 Miles From U. S.

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 12

A Navy nonrigid blimp of the type much used for anti-submarine patrols has completed a 3,000-mile flight to an outlying base and now is engaged there in combatting submarines, the Navy disclosed today.

The flight, described as a "ferry" passage with several stops, was made in four days, the Navy said.

Food Dehydration Speeded

Shortage of tin compels conversion of plants to canning methods based on new needs.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Throughout the South are 550 community canneries faced with a conversion of their normal canning capacity to some other method of preservation because of the shortage of tin.

Research in Tennessee and Georgia has already developed successful community dehydration plants and smaller home dehydrators, built of inexpensive wood, have also passed tests in laboratories.

Experimental work on development and adaptation of equipment and techniques for dehydrating southern-grown fruits and vegetables was conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority in co-operation with the University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville; Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga., and Georgia Division of Vocational Agricultural Education.

Pilot plants of the state co-operating agencies are located in Knoxville, Clarkesville, Ga., and Experiment, Ga. Demonstration plants in vocational schools are at Forsyth, Vienna and Sparta, Ga.

Capacity of Dehydrator

Records indicate that if a community dehydrator is needed to replace the total canning requirements to meet the adequate requirements for 100 families, the capacity of the dehydrator will need to be sufficient to process 16,500 pounds of finished products during the season.

Assuming that local harvesting conditions enabled the equipment to operate on an average of 75 per cent capacity over a period of four months, it would require a dehydrator having a load capacity of 50 bushels of fresh products.

At Forsyth, Ga., the Mary Parsons School has dehydrated 100 pounds of peaches, 35 pounds of pears, 16 pounds of apples, and 3 pounds of okra for winter use in the school lunch room.

Habersham College, Clarkesville, Ga., has dehydrated 30 pounds of green beans and 7 pounds of okra for use in its student dining hall.

John A. Schaller, TVA associate agricultural engineer, has accomplished much in engineering phases of the research in the South. And in Knoxville, Dr. G. A. Shuey, head of the General Chemistry Department, University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, has done much in the chemical and processing phases.

New Development in Food Preservation

A home-type dehydrator, built of wood, at the University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville. Shortage of tin is seriously affecting the operation of many canneries.

Process Improved

"Dehydrated products went to soldiers in the first World War," said Dr. Shuey. "But the boys didn't like them then. They thought the foods were tough and flavorless. Since then it has been shown that proper scalding or blanching of vegetables preserves their color, flavor and nutritive value. It also helps in the refreshing of dehydrated foods."

Research has also developed proper packaging, to prevent insect infestation.

The research and results are timely, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, Food Administrator, recently announced that he would ask the War Production Board for a large pool of strategic materials to expand food dehydration facilities.

The dehydration expansion program as planned by Mr. Wickard includes about 400,000,000 pounds of dehydrated fruits and vegetables during the 1943-44 marketing season. That will be four times the estimated production of the 1942 season.

Requirements of other dehydrated products will send the total soaring beyond a billion pounds.

Hoffman: Take Drastic Action To Win Peace

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—Paul G. Hoffman, President of Studebaker Corporation, asserted yesterday that "a rip-roaring, risk-taking economy" is necessary to win the peace after the war is won.

Mr. Hoffman, together with Ralph Budd, President of the Burlington Railroad, and W. H. Gardner, official of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company, Peoria, Ill., outlined to the Union League Club a program of postwar economic objectives worked out by the Committee for economic development.

They explained the program provides for individual plant planning now to give jobs to at least 58,000,,000 persons after the war is won, such planning to take advantage of the research and tcehnical advances of the present—an era in which the nation is pressing into five years developments that ordinarily would take 25 years.

He said employment in 1940 approximated 46,000,000 persons and by the end of this year will be about 62,000,000, adding: "If we can give jobs to 58,000,000 after the war we will have a satisfactory level of gainful employment." Estimating that about 2,000,000 men would be kept in the Army, he said new jobs would have to be established for about 10,000,000 persons.

The United States economy in 1940 turned out a gross output of goods and services of about $100,000,000,000, of which $2,000,000,000 was war goods, Mr. Hoffman asserted. Present output is about $155,000,000,000, of which $85,000,000,000 is war goods.

Norse Envoy Tells Planners Haakon's Regime Still Holds

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Foreign Minister Trygve Lie of the Norwegian government in exile reminded postwar planners, through a press conference yesterday, that his Government considers itself the constitutional regime of Norway, with full prerogatives.

Noting that Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota and others have suggested that the United Nations may have to set up temporary governments over some of the liberated countries after the war, Mr. Lie declared King Haakon's Cabinet in London is "recognized as the constitutional government by all Norwegians inside and outside of Norway."

When Norway is free of the Germans and the Government is able to return, Mr. Lie said, its members will place themselves "at the disposal of the Norwegian people," by resigning and calling an election.

Mr. Lie [pronounced Lee] is here to confer with Crown Prince Olav, Ambassador Wilhelm Morgenstierne, other Norwegian Government representatives and American officials.

Norwegians Seized

STOCKHOLM, March 12 (AP)—The German Gestapo has arrested at least 80 more Norwegians in new raids on several towns in Norway, reports reaching here from Oslo said last night.

These sources said more than 50 arrests were made at Trondheim and that approximately 30 persons were taken into custody at Lillestroem.

No motive was given but it was stated that among those placed under arrest were several workers in airplane factories, students and bankers.

Proposal to Industrialize Farms For Duration of War Is Presented

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Organization of the nation's agriculture on "a few industrial engineering principles which are rather simple" is advocated by Col. Lewis Sanders, agricultural economist for the Selective Service System, as a means of increasing food production with available manpower.

Mr. Sanders' proposal, as outlined to a recent closed meeting of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, envisages for the war's duration county planning of farms under a "factory" system.

To meet the immediate emergency, Mr. Sanders advocated a $100,000,000 Government fund to insure farmers against crop losses through failure to obtain manpower for harvesting or care of dairy and other animals and the importation of farm labor from Puerto Rico, Mexico and Cuba.

Mr. Sanders told the Committee the Agriculture Department made studies for two years on county planning of farms, but was stopped by a clause in last year's agricultural appropriations bill "forbidding them to use any money for this purpose."

Sea Rescue Gear by 'Bomb'

OTTAWA, March 12 (AP) — A rescue gear which is designed to fit a plane's bomb racks and can be dropped with the accuracy of a stick of bombs has been adopted by the Royal Canadian Air Force to help save fliers forced down at sea.

Air Force headquarters here gave a detailed description today of the Lindholme gear—named after the RAF coastal command station where it was developed—and said it soon will be in use on both the East and West coasts of Canada.

Consisting of five cylindrical plywood containers, four of which are waterproof, the gear is linked together by 280 yards of floating cord and can be dropped from the rescue plane like a stick of bombs.

The accuracy with which the gear can be dropped is of special importance to airmen bobbing about in a clumsy rubber dinghy or to sailors in storm-tossed lifeboats. The long cords of floating kapok are easy to reach and, once reached, it is simple to haul in the containers.

The middle parcel contains a large rubber dinghy, capable of holding seven or eight persons, which inflates automatically on contact with the water.

The other containers hold distress signals, tins of water, condensed milk, emergency rations, malted-milk tablets, chewing gum, barley sugar, four waterproof sleeping suits lined with goose feathers, and eight hot pads operated by chemicals.

Also included are cigarettes, matches, a package of waterproof playing cards, a bailing cup and sponge, and first-aid-oufit.

Alfred Adams Wheat

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Alfred Adams Wheat, who passed on here yesterday, served as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia from 1930 to his retirement last year. He was appointed an Associate Justice by President Hoover in 1929.

A native of Nashua, N. H., Judge Wheat was admitted to the District of Columbia bar in 1891 and became a special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States in 1922. During his assignment to represent the Justice Department before the United States Supreme Court, he argued more than 100 cases. During 1929, Judge Wheat acted as Solicitor General from March to June. Earlier he had practiced law in New York.

U. S. Seeks Rehearing In Rent Decision Loss

HAMMOND, Ind., March 12 (AP)—The Federal Government, charging collusion in a suit in which Judge Thomas W. Slick of the Northern Indiana United States District Court recently held the Rent Control Act invalid, petitioned for a rehearing.

In an affidavit accompanying the motion for a rehearing the Government charged that the real name of the tenant who filed the suit is Edward McKee, and not Edward Roach, and that he and the defendant, Dick M. Johnson, the landlord, agreed to file a friendly suit.

In the suit filed by Mr. McKee under his mother's maiden name of Roach, Mr. McKee alleged that Mr. Johnson was overcharging him $10 a month for rent of a South Bend apartment.

Mr. Johnson filed a motion to dismiss the suit on the ground that the Rent Control Act was invalid and Judge Slick sustained the motion.

Army Buys 1,500,000 Dice —Must Be for Africans

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 12 (AP)—A total of 750,000 pairs of dice have been purchased by the Army Quartermaster Corps for the troops, it was disclosed at the Corps Depot.

"We do not encourage gambling, however," said Maj. Harold R. Giblin, head of the Overseas Resale and Issue Procurement Section. "Our job is to supply little things that keep the morale high."

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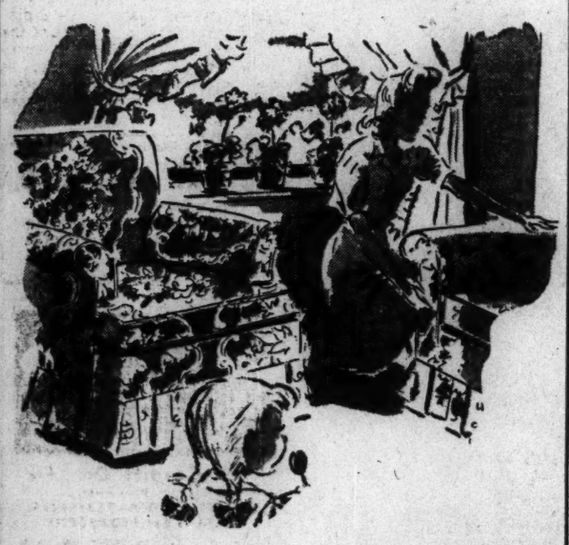

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SECOND FLOOR ANNEX

BOSTON

HOW THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IS MEETING THE EMERGENCY

HERE is a picture story of how the American Red Cross is meeting the emergency—both on the war front and the home front. Today, this organization is facing the greatest job in its sixty-two years of service to humanity. To carry on, the national $125,000,000 War Fund campaign must reach its goal. Of this money, two thirds is earmarked for services to the nation's armed forces, one sixth for preparedness, and one twelfth each for civilian emergencies and community service. Greater Boston's share is $3,005,500. Every patriotic citizen in this community must give — and give generously — for the task is as huge as it is worthy.

FIRST AID, WATER SAFETY
5,500,000 first aid certificates and 260,000 water safety certificates issued... 2,800 Highway First Aid stations... 10,000 Mobile First Aid Units... 1,200 First Aid Detachments with 30,000 volunteers... 1,200 chapters with home and farm accident prevention programs.

SERVICES TO THE ARMED FORCES
Help to 1,525,000 service men or families . . . 150 clubs and rest centers overseas... 275 new headquarters buildings... 175 Army and Navy hospital recreation buildings furnished... 1,765 Army hospital sunrooms furnished... 2,780 workers with armed forces.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS PROGRAM
In the past fourteen months 520,000,000 surgical dressings have been produced by the Red Cross... Approximately 2,400 Red Cross chapters have surgical dressings programs . . . More than 1,000,000 women are volunteering to make Red Cross surgical dressings.

NUTRITION, MEDICAL AND HEALTH
In the last fourteen months, 300,000 Nutrition Service certificates were issued... 16,093 Nutrition and Canteen instructors mobilized... 75,000 Canteen Course certificates issued... More than 1,300 technologists with the Army and Navy enrolled by the Red Cross.

BLOOD DONOR SERVICE
U. S. Army and Navy request 5,300,000 pints of blood from the Red Cross . . . To date more than 1,500,000 pints donated by volunteer donors... Donation rate now over 70,000 pints per week... 31 blood donor centers now operating with an additional 39 mobile blood donor units.

INSULAR AND FOREIGN
Millions of civilians abroad aided by American Red Cross and Government relief supplies valued at $63,733,890... $34,402,467 in relief supplies to British... $4,043,841 to Chinese by American Red Cross and Government... Aid to Russians through American Red Cross, $4,859,190.

AMERICAN JUNIOR RED CROSS
3,000,000 articles in production for the armed forces . . 500,000 war relief garments produced . . . 1,000 First Aid Detachments organized . . . 150,000 items produced for Civilian Defense . . . $500,000 contributed to Red Cross War Fund . . . 2,000 Nutrition certificates issued . 44,071 Home nursing certificates earned . . . $300,000 appropriated from National Children's Fund.

NURSING SERVICE
28,000 registered graduate nurses for armed services . . Nurserecruiting stations in 365 chapters... Second Reserve Nursing Service over 51,000... 500 nurses in 359 chapters make 1,000,000 public health visits . . . over 900,000 laymen certified after taking Red Cross Home Nursing courses.

PRISONERS OF WAR
1,004,000 prisoners' parcels shipped to December 15, 1942... Packing center has 100,000 parcel monthly capacity... One shipment to Americans in Far East included: 20,000 Red Cross parcels; also 1,000,000 cigarettes, 10,000 tins of tobacco, medicines, clothing from U. S. Government.

SPECIAL SERVICES
Over three million volunteer workers . . . 50,000 Nurses' Aides, 30,000 in Staff Assistance Corps, 75,000 in Canteen Corps, 15,000 Gray Ladies, 30,000 in Motor Corps, and 7,000 Home Service volunteers helping service men's families . . . 14,300,000 garments made by Production Corps.

DISASTER RELIEF
In 1942, emergency help and rehabilitation given 130,000 persons... 180 disasters in 44 states set new yearly record . . . Disaster Service called an average of once every 48 hours... 62-year Red Cross disaster bill $145,285,000, $113,030,000 of which expended in the United States.

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'Casablanca' at the Metropolitan—Kaufman in Recital at Jordan Hall

Bogart and Miss Bergman Star in Romantic Melodrama

"Casablanca" which opened at the Metropolitan Thursday is romantic melodrama, full of refugees, black market operators, Nazis, spies, and intrigue.

Humphrey Bogart is dark and brooding as Nick, a tough saloon keeper, whose presence in Vichy territory is explained by the fact that he flew for the Chinese and smuggled guns for the Spanish Loyalists. He was forced to leave Paris when the Nazis occupied it. Prevented from returning to the U. S. A., for some reason which the authors prefer to conceal, Rick watches with a seemingly cold eye the pilgrimages of refugees who haunt his Casablanca saloon while waiting for passage to Lisbon and a chance for freedom in the New World.

The story takes place, of course, before Nov. 8. Rick comes into possession of two passports, signed by Weygand, desperately needed by Victor Laszlo (Paul Henreid), a leader of the European underground movement, and his wife, Ilsa (Ingrid Bergman). Though the story misses the finer points of the John Huston melodramas, in the line of which it seems intended to follow, it holds attention—more by its atmosphere of constant hazard than by its speed, action, or reliance on violence.

Director Michael Curtiz's casting of incidental characters with such topflight players as Peter Lorre, John Qualen, Marcel Dalio, Curt Bois, and other able actors vitalizes the film tremendously. Conrad Veidt is the steel Nazi hand in the velvet glove. Vichy's Casablanca prefect is played with urbane duplicity by Claude Rains. Sydney Greenstreet employs his unctuous manner and chilly chuckle as a black market man.

Max Steiner has used old popular tunes—notably "As Time Goes By"—to heighten both the excitement and the nostalgia. The tinkle of the piano and the husky crooning of Dooley Wilson, who gives a shining performance as Rick's pal, provide a jazz undertone to the events. One of the most exciting moments occurs when the bellowing of "Deutschland Uber Alles" by Mr. Veidt and his Nazi crew is drowned out by a stirring response of the "Marseillaise" from the assembled Frenchmen and their well wishers.

Julius J. and Philip G. Epstein and Howard Koch have turned out a screen play in bravado terms in adapting a play by Murray Burnett and Joan Alison. Arthur Edeson's photography combines tension and mood right up to the final shot of rain on a lonely airport with the figures of Bogart and Rains disappearing into the blackness—to join the Free French.

"Silver Skates," the companion feature, provides a number of ice specialties with a bit of story in which Kenny Baker and Patricia Morison take part. Ted Fio-Rito and his orchestra provide musical accompaniments.

Jascha Heifetz
Who will play in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, March 21

Nelson Eddy as Carpenter
The baritone shingling a tool shed on his Victory Garden Farm at Brentwood, Calif. Mr. Eddy will sing in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 28.

Boston Debut By Violinist Well Received

By Winthrop P. Tryon

With almost shameful ease, Louis Kaufman, the violinist, executed the elaborate passages of the first movement of Tchaikovsky's Concerto, making a delayed Boston debut in Jordan Hall last evening, with Vladimir Padwa assisting at the piano. In a casual, unconcerned way, Mr. Kaufman seemed to mime the solo part of the florid Allegro, while Paganini, or someone of the sort, did the actual performing behind the scenes. This strange illusion of vicariousness took place in no other part of the visitor's recital, perhaps, for the reason that other things than the Tchaikovsky work were on a truer ensemble order of music for violin and piano. The same ease and command, for that matter, were evident in the presentation of the Brahms Sonata, op. 108, in D minor, though there it might with good reason be taken for granted.

In any case, the evening was an uncommonly entertaining one, what with good sound from the two instruments, and with masterful handling of the bow and expert manipulation of the keys. Mr. Kaufman's playing was a reminder that a certain Franz Kneisel formerly flourished in the American musical world, both as platform artist and as trainer of the gifted for practical careers. It recalled that studio on the coast of Maine which Kneisel maintained in summer, and where, he used to say, the tone of a violin never suffered from the weather. Fog there never affected the sound unfavorably.

Interpreted, Kneisel's observation probably meant that everywhere and under all circumstances his pupils were to maintain a clear and clean sonority. Really, then, the remark amounted to precept; and to it Mr. Kaufman has certainly lived up. The idea of sustaining a long phrase and holding listeners' attention to it must have been part, too, of Blue Hill doctrine; for Mr. Kaufman never loses track of his phrasing and he holds in perfect steadiness that larger rhythm which goes with the properly accented long phrase. If the full length of the bow is needed to lead a phrase to a finish, Mr. Kaufman has the wrist for that and what else you please.

Pieces new to town figured on the program; chief among them, a Sonatina in three movements by Gali Kubik, composed within appropriately close bounds of form, interest growing right up through from moderate to rapid pace and from quiet to energetic mood. Single-movement novelties were:

Sentimental and meditative, "Summerland" and "Here's One," by Still; fantastic, "Ukulele Serenade," by Copland; and an odd dance type, "Samba," by Triggs.

'China Girl' and Miss Tierney

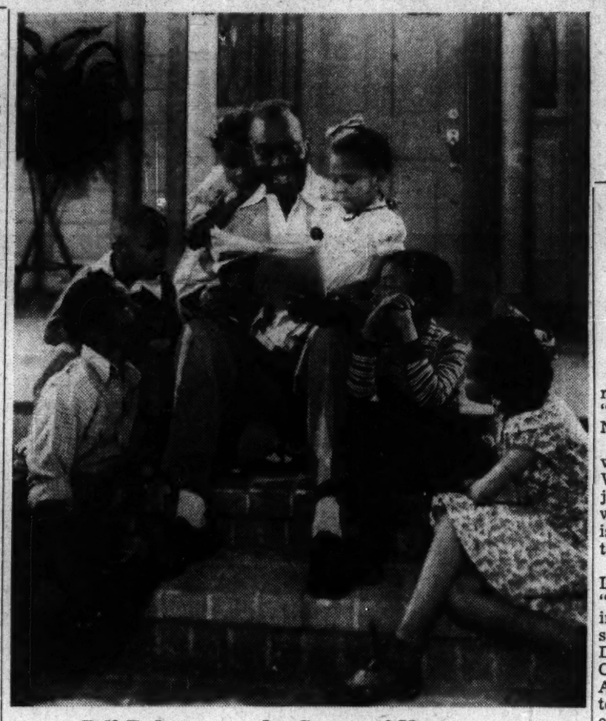
Mandalay backgrounds, though they probably are studio reproductions, provide the most interesting part of "China Girl," now at the Paramount and Fenway. The story which Ben Hecht has written is less fortunate. It is a melodrama with romantic trimmings about a philandering and unmannerly American cameraman. He is captured by the Japanese in China, manages to escape to Burma, finds that the accomplices in his escape are Japanese agents, plans to photograph the Burma road and sell the pictures to the Japanese, falls in love with a Chinese girl, turns aside from his mercenary undertaking to visit her school for refugees, and winds up by manning a machine gun against Japanese bombers.

It is a familiar type of yarn with scattered fisticuffs and hand-to-hand encounters but little genuine excitement. Some grim detail of mass executions has been inserted at the beginning of the yarn and a bombing raid winds up the narrative.

George Montgomery plays the role of the adventuring photographer. Until the concluding portions of the story, it is an ungrateful assignment. Gene Tjerney does the Chinese girl in a restrained and placid style. Victor McLaglen makes a rough-and-tumble characterization of one of the enemy agents, and Lynn Bari is his partner who becomes infatuated with the photographer. Sig Ruman lends some color to one of the supporting roles, and Bobby Blake is a likable little native boy.

The companion feature, "Wrecking Crew," is another melodrama, this time about building wreckers and the perils of their profession. There are some rough-and-ready humors, a bit of romance, and some violent pugilistic encounters. The dramatic suspense is concentrated in the concluding portions when a building which is being demolished collapses leaving two of the principal characters stranded on a tottering bit of wall high above the ground. Nothing is neglected to emphasize the dangers of their position as the work of rescue proceeds.

Richard Arlen and Chester Morris are the two principal wreckers. Jean Parker is the girl in whom they both are interested. And Esther Dale is the matriarch who operates the contracting company. Alexander Granach, Billy Nelson, and Joseph Sawyer are among those in the supporting cast.



Bill Robinson and a Group of Youngsters
In the film now in preparation at the 20th Century-Fox studios, "Stormy Weather."

'Meanest Man in the World'

Twentieth Century-Fox has revived one of George M. Cohan's plays for Jack Benny's new film now at the RKO Boston. Without any knowledge of what "The Meanest Man in the World" was like on the stage, it may be suspected that the play has undergone alterations in George Seaton's and Allan House's adaptation, to fit it to Mr. Benny's requirements.

Once more, he is the harassed hero, in this case a struggling lawyer whose tender heart loses him a suit brought in behalf of his fiancée's father against an impoverished truck gardener. Grasping the opportunity to discredit and dismiss his prospective in-law, Mr. Brown (Matt Briggs) encourages Richard (Mr. Benny) to try his fortune in faraway New York. In the big city, Richard solves his room-rent problem by sleeping in his office. But he is nowhere near solving the office-rent problem when Mr. Brown and daughter Janie (Priscilla Lane) turn up for a visit.

At this point, Richard's retainer, Shufro (Eddie "Rochester" Anderson) persuades his boss that being kind-hearted is a sure road to ruin. Richard pretends to turn hard-hearted and begins by eating the peanuts which he has heretofore been feeding to pigeons. He commits other unkind acts—such as taking a small boy's lollipop from him—in public and is soon appearing in the public prints as "the meanest man in the world." His law business booms. Kind-hearted still beneath it all, Richard establishes in luxury and comfort an elderly lady he has evicted.

Under Sidney Lanfield's direction, the film is funny in a slapdash sort of way. Its mainstay is the series of dialogues between Mr. Benny and Mr. Anderson. Miss Lane makes an attractive and bewildered heroine, Matt Briggs harumphs as Mr. Brown, Edmund Gwenn is a beetle-browed property owner who evicts his own relative. Margaret Sedden looks sweet and helpless as the evicted relative, and Ann Revere maintains stern forbearance in the role of a put-upon receptionist.

On the stage are Bob Allen and his orchestra, Beatrice Kay, and Dave Apollon.

Autry High in Film Popularity

New York

Though many urban moviegoers never see his films, the great size of the Gene Autry public is proved by the appearance of his name in the Motion Picture Herald's annual exhibitors' poll of the 10 best money-making stars in the industry. His films, distributed by Republic, are booked into 10,000 theaters that serve neighborhoods and rural communities. So well are his pictures liked that eight of his musical westerns are being reissued in response to requests for something in the way of Autry pictures for his following, now that he is in the army and has been doing no studio work since last July. Of late some of the first-run city theaters have been using his pictures, particularly in Washington, where he came to recent special attention as a guest at the President's Birthday Ball.

Hollywood has a theater, the Hitching Post, which is devoted to the "horse operas" as the minor westerns are known in the trade. Superwesterns, of course, are part of the regular fare in all film theaters—"Stage Coach," "Union Pacific," and the like—but we are here referring to the run-of-the-mill westerns which often help to keep theaters open by providing an entertainment balance on double bills.

Players in westerns who cater to a trade all their own include Gene Autry, Roy Rogers, William Boyd, Smiley Burdette, Charles Starrett, Johnny Mack Brown, Bill Elliott, Tim Holt, Don "Red" Barry, the Three Mesquiteers, George Hayes, Tex Ritter, George Montgomery, Buck Jones, Tim McCoy, Russell Hayden, Bill (Radio) Boyd, Andy Clyde, Fuzzy Knight, Buster Crabbe, Bob Steele, Tom Keene, George Houston and Al St. John. As western stars Tom Mix and William S. Hart were just as well, or better known in their day.

What, no women? Of course, no western would be complete without a girl, but she is usually a secondary personage in the man's world that is constituted by the shootin' and ridin' pix. The "oats epics," like the standard mystery stories, get along very well without lingering over romantics. Really there is time only for love scenes on the fly in these action yarns, and if the story doesn't move fast the juvenile spectators will have something to say in the way of disapproval—and loudly.

While nothing much apparently can be done about getting away from formula stories in the westerns, there is a marked tendency toward improving the quality of the incidental music. The cowboy songs that are worked in somewhere in every western are well done today, as a rule, where they were once left largely to the chance talents of the performers.

Always there is a comic friend of the hero, as in the days of melodrama of long ago, before films. Smiley Burnette, Andy Clyde, and Fuzzy Knight are among the more popular comedians in the westerns; and so good are they in their way that it is not uncommon to see one of them drafted for a "superwestern" that aims to be rated among the A product.

Film to Tell of Bill Robinson

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

With Metro's "Cabin in the Sky" released, Twentieth Century-Fox's "Stormy Weather" remains the one Negro picture in production.

"Stormy Weather" is almost a whole series of pictures in itself. Written as the "life" of Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, the tap dancer, who also plays the leading role, it is really a cavalcade of Negro entertainment.

Co-starred with Mr. Robinson is Lena Horne, who also was in "Cabin in the Sky." The long cast includes Dooley Wilson, who was seen in "Casablanca," Katherine Dunham and her troupe of dancers, Cab Calloway and Fats Waller, Ada Brown, the Tramp Band, Shelton Brooks, Miller and Lyles, and other Negro entertainers.

♪ ♪ ♪

William Grant Still will make three arrangements for the picture: an orchestral background of "Nobody" for Shelton Brooks: "The Cake Walk," for a chcorus of 55, and "Stormy Weather" for Miss Horne. Other songs will include "Walkin' the Dog," "Ain't Misbehavin'," "Diga Diga Doo," and "Shadrack." The "Charleston." "Peckin'," "Trucking'," and the "Susy-Q" are among the dance numbers.

As in any picture in which he appears, interest in "Stormy Weather" will center on Mr. Robinson. He was born in Richmond, Va., and started dancing at the age of 5. In vaudeville and pictures, he has been dancing for the American public for nearly 60 years.

"I'm as old as I dance," Bill says, "and right now I'm dancing between 16 and 26."

Bill marks his calendar by the dance rhythms in vogue. He speaks of something as happening when it was "waltz time" or "schottische time" or "polka time." But the dances have multiplied too rapidly to use this nomenclature for recent years. He doesn't know how he came to be called Bojángles, but he has four convenient stories which he uses when people ask him.

Bill's vaudeville salary was around $2,000 a week, and he was a headliner for years. In "Stormy Weather," he had a single sequence in which he taps out eight taps a second for four minutes and eight seconds. He hasn't been able to teach anyone his famous stairway dance yet, either because it has always been a sort of trade mark with him, or because it is pretty hard, even for good dancers, to do 480 steps a minute going up a flight of stairs! Bill practices on a ladder.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now wealthy, Mr. Robinson lives in splendor which includes a large house and a chauffeur in Harlem. But he never stops dancing.

"Anyone," he says, "can dance."

Asked what he thinks it may be about his dancing that has always pleased the public so much, Bill smiles.

"I used to do a shuffle and clog for grandma when I had been a bad boy and didn't want a lickin'," he said. "It always hoodwinked grandma, and I guess it hoodwinks the other people, too."

Bill does the "bad boy" shuffle and clog he used on grandma in "Stormy Weather." It has been a feature of his for years.

Bruno

Joan Rogers

In the Theater Guild's musical comedy, "Away We Go," opening Monday at the Colonial.

Stage and Screen

"Counterattack," it is expected, will be transferred from the Windsor to the Adelphi in New York on March 23.

♪ ♪ ♪

Word from Pasadena, Calif., is to the effect that the Playhouse there is presenting for the first time on any stage this week "Vienna Legend," a folk play about people who live along the banks of the Danube. The author is now in the United States.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Uncle Harry" is being played in London, now, as well as in New York.

♪ ♪ ♪

"A Woman's Way," by Hubert Henry Davies, is being presented at the Davenport Free Theater, 27th Street at Lexington Avenue, New York City.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gracie Fields is to be starred in a Warner Brothers short, to be released March 14, singing some of the songs that have made her popular in Britain and America.

♪ ♪ ♪

Zasu Pitts, for the first time in her 17 years on the screen, is to do an eccentric dance in "Let's Face It."

Film Prospects

Harold Lloyd is to produce a picture for Columbia.

♪ ♪ ♪

Warner Brothers like Dennis Morgan's work in "The Hard Way" so much that they have given him a co-starring role with Ann Sheridan in "The Gay Nineties."

♪ ♪ ♪

"Buffalo Bill" is the name of a forthcoming Warner Brothers Western, based on an original story by Stuart Lake.

♪ ♪ ♪

Robert Taylor's final Metro film before he becomes a lieutenant in the Navy will be "Russia," directed by Gregory Ratoff. Production will start at once. Mr. Taylor has just finished work in a film about the defense of Bataan.

On the Screen

Harry Bucquet, M-G-M director, has been in London for some months making a British quota film, "Sabotage Agent," starring Robert Donat.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dorothy Lamour is working in a Technicolor musical for Paramount, "Riding High." A dude ranch in the Canadian Rockies is the setting.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dr. H. H. Chang, Chinese scholar and lecturer, is to appear under the name of Hugh Ho in Paramount's "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert's next picture, wtih the Philippines as the scene.

♪ ♪ ♪

Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne are to appear in a story of an American with the British Commandos.

♪ ♪ ♪

King Vidor is to make a film showing the industrial development of the United States during the past 40 years. The story will be told as through the experiences of an immigrant who landed in New York in 1900.

♪ ♪ ♪

Paramount is to make a picture featuring Brian Donlevy, based upon the technique of tank warfare. It will be produced by Joseph Sistrom, who had charge of "Wake Island" and "Star-Spangled Rhythm," and a story by Stephen Longstreet, author of "The Gay Sisters," will be used.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd WEEK
BOB HOPE DOROTHY LAMOUR
THEY GOT ME COVERED
CO-HIT "CALABOOSE" JIMMY ROGERS • MARY BRIAN • NOAH BEERY, JR.

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Humphrey BOGART • Ingrid BERGMAN • Paul HENREID
"CASABLANCA"
Plus "SILVER SKATES"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Gene TIERNEY • George MONTGOMERY • Lynn BARI
"CHINA GIRL"
Plus "WRECKING CREW"

ESQUIRE Cor. Mass. & Hunt. Ave.
MATS. 25c — EVES. 40c
SPENCER TRACY
"Northwest Passage"
Bob Hope, "MY FAVORITE BLONDE"

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES AT SYMPHONY STA.
ALAN LADD
"LUCKY JORDAN"
Also "THE GREAT GILDERSLEEVE"

(BOSTON STAGE)

—Last 3 Times—Mat. Tom'w 2:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30
"CAVALCADE OF LAUGHS FUNNIEST PLAY OF THE SEASON"
—NORTON, POST
GEORGE ABBOTT'S COMEDY HIT
KISS and TELL
NEW COMEDY BY F. HUGH HERBERT
with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS • ROBERT KEITH
WILBUR 1 Week Only Beg. Tuesday Mar. 16 SEATS NOW
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Prior to Broadway
The Family
By VICTOR WOLFSON
Based on Prize Novel by NINA FEDOROVA
with Leslie CARTER • Carol GOODNER • Evelyn VARDEN
Nicholas CONTE • Elisabeth FRASER • Arnold KORFF
EVES.: 55c to $2.75; THURS. & SAT. MATS.: 55c to $2.20. Thurs. Mat. (Tax Incl.)
SEATS NOW
THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL COMEDY
"AWAY WE GO!"
• Music by RICHARD RODGERS
• Books and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, 2D
• Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
COLONIAL—Beg. MAR. 15 MATS. SAT. THURS.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

17th Month! THE HIT THAT WON THE CRITICS' PRIZE
Clifton WEBB • Peggy WOOD • Leonora CORBETT • Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45th off B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit, it is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
7th MONTH
JANIE
Laugh Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St., E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf. Evs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40, Sun. at 3
NEW LOW PRICES
BEST SEATS $2. ALL PERFS.
JUNIOR MISS
46th St. Thea., West of Broadway. CI. 6-6075. EVGS. (Incl. Sun.) 8:40. (No Perf. Monday). MATINEES SAT. at 2:40—SUN. at 3: 50c to $2

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 st. 260 Seats at $1.10 Evs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

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50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances ex-capt Sat. Evs. 55c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD • FREDRIC MARCH • FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
with FLORENCE REED
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.40

LAST 4 WEEKS!
KATHARINE CORNELL presents
THE THREE SISTERS
Judith ANDERSON • Edmund GWENN • Ruth GORDON • Dennis KING
Gertrude MUSGROVE • Alexander KNOX • Katharine CORNELL
BARRYMORE, W. 47. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"HIT. INGENIOUS"—Watts, Herald-Tribune
EVA Le Gallienne in UNCLE HARRY JOSEPH Schildkraut
HUDSON, 44th St. E. of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Saturday at 2:40 and Sunday at 3

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ROBERT DONAT in "THE YOUNG MR. PITT"
Plus In Person On Our Stage GRACE MOORE
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Continuous Perfs.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY RESERVED SEATS NOW
Noel Coward
IN WHICH WE SERVE
Ella Raines Richard Carlson
SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY
Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers
"ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON"
and "OVER MY DEAD BODY"

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Wilbur—"Kiss and Tell," by F. Hugh Herbert. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Jessie Royce Landis, Robert Keith. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Vickie," comedy by S. M. Herzig, presented by Edward Gould. Featuring Fritzi Scheff, Sally O'Neil, Raymond Hackett, J. C. Nugent, and Virginia Smith. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 9 a. m., 12:30, 4:30, 8:30.

Esquire—"Northwest Passage," Spencer Tracy, Robert Young. 1:20, 5:05, 8:55. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. 3:35, 7:25.

Esquire—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. 1:20, 4:35, 7:50.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2:05, 5, 8. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 3:05, 6, 9.

Fenway—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery, Lynn Bari, Victor McLaglen. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, Chester Morris. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind." Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Kenmore—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Give Out Sisters," the Andrews Sisters. 1:20, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10.

Majestic—"Fantasia." 10 a. m., 12:13, 2:26, 4:39, 6:53, 9:05. Pathe News. 12:04, 2:17, 4:30, 6:43, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Casablance," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, Paul Henried. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker, Patricia Morison. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern—"Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Normandie—"The Battle Cry of China." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5, 7:40, 10:15. "Night for Crime," Glenda Farrell, Lyle Talbot. 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45.

Old South Theater—"Little Isles of Freedom," "People of Russia," "Arsenals of Might," "U. S. Navy Band," cartoons and latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery, Lynn Bari, Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, Chester Morris. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Rochester, Priscilla Lane. 10:15 a. m., 12:45, 3:15, 5:45, 8:05, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:20, 6:55, 9:15.

Scollay—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Invasion of North Africa," "The Last Lesson," "This Is Your Enemy," "Modern Mexican City," "Back to Bikes," colored cartoons; latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Telepix—"Daudet's Last Lesson," "Mexico City," "Oddities," "Hollywood Personalities," "The Commandos," two color cartoons, and 30 minutes of world news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—"Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:20. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee, 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:45.

Uptown—"The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary, Freddy Mercer. 2:45, 5:25, 8:15. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Can't Beat the Law," Edward Norris. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Tombstone," Richard Dix, F. Gifford. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Submarine Raider," John Howard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning.

Coolidge Corner: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel.

Cleveland Circle: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, R. Carlson. 2, 8.

University: "In Which We Serve." Noel Coward. 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Road to Singapore," "Phantom Killer," Dick Powell, J. Woodbury.

Codman Square: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

Uphams Corner: "Enemy Agent." 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:10. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:05, 3:55, 6:30, 9:20.

EVERETT—Capitol: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 3:40, 9:29. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles, Charles Winninger. 2, 7:49.

Park: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Thunderbirds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Thunder Birds," Preston Foster. "Girl Trouble," Joan Bennett, Don Ameche. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN — Granada: "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 3, 6:10, 9:20.

Mystic: "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Dick Foran. 2:13, 7, 9:55. "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearl, Eric Portman. 3:26, 8:30.

Orpheum: "Henry ... Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 2:10, 8:05. "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 3:25, 9.

Strand: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 3:10, 8:35. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 2:05, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "George Washington Slept Here." Ann Sheridan, Jack Benny. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle.

Fellsway: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles.

NATICK—Colonial: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:45, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "That Other Woman," James Ellison, Virginia Gilmore.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Bloodie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett.

Coolidge Corner: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel.

Cleveland Circle: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, R. Carlson. 2, 8.

University: "In Which We Serve." Noel Coward. 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Road to Singapore," "Phantom Killer," Dick Powell, J. Woodbury.

Codman Square: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

Uphams Corner: "Enemy Agent." 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:10. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:05, 3:55, 6:30, 9:20.

EVERETT—Capitol: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 3:40, 9:29. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles, Charles Winninger. 2, 7:49.

Park: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Thunderbirds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Thunder Birds," Preston Foster. "Girl Trouble," Joan Bennett, Don Ameche. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN — Granada: "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 3, 6:10, 9:20.

Mystic: "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Dick Foran. 2:13, 7, 9:55. "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearl, Eric Portman. 3:26, 8:30.

Orpheum: "Henry ... Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 2:10, 8:05. "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 3:25, 9.

Strand: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 3:10, 8:35. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 2:05, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

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**WELLESLEY HILLS

Lend-Lease for Russia Spotlights China's Need

By the Associated Press

CHUNGKING, China, March 12—Chungking's streets were decorated with flags today in observance of the eighteenth anniversary of the passing of Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese Republic's first President. As an austerity keynote confiscated opium was burned in a public bonfire, while violators of a price ceiling were paraded in disgrace through the streets.

The Chinese press echoed Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's call for austere wartime living, stressing the need for a greater war effort both by the nation and by individuals.

Authorities considered new measures to supplement already stringent regulations, including the closing of big restaurants and the impending rationing of meat on the basis on one pound every five days

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, March 12—The current public discussions of the amount of Lend-Lease aid going to Russia brings again into sharp focus the great need of China for war materials.

Some motion of the magnitude of China's difficulties in continuing the war in spite of its virtual isolation from the outside world can, perhaps, be gained from a few figures on its current industrial production.

The following data naturally leave out of account the output of numerous small arsenals, but they contain that of the majority of other state enterprises and of practically all private plants. The figures for 1942 are partly based on preliminary estimates for the last few months of that year.

Coal production in Free China, originating almost entirely from very small and rather primitive mines, reached a total of nearly 6,000,000 tons in 1942, against little more than 5,000,000 tons in 1941. This is in itself a considerable achievement, although it is very little indeed for a vast country whose unoccupied areas still have a population of 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 persons and which has about 5,000,000 soldiers to supply.

Iron Production

The struggle that led to an increase of Free China's iron production from scarcely 12,000 tons in 1941 to somewhat more than 30,000 tons in 1942 and of its steel production from just over 6,000 to about 10,000 tons was even harder and encountered still greater odds than the effort for a greater coal output. Yet comparison with the many millions of tons of iron and steel production of the United States, Great Britain and the U. S. S. R., of Germany and with the 7,000,000 tons annually produced by Japan clearly shows the truly terrific industrial handicap under which China is laboring.

An extremely great advance has been made in the production of liquid fuel, that is of alcohol and gasoline from native crude oil as well as from vegetable oil. A few years ago production of these fuels in the present territories of Free China was practically nil. In 1941 it amounted to over 5,500,000 gallons and in 1942 it exceeded 9,000,000 gallons.

Fuel for Transport

It is considered certain now that the current requirements of China's restricted truck and bus services and of the remaining passenger cars can soon be taken care of entirely by the domestic production of liquid fuel which is steadily being increased.

The further development of Chinese industries in general is now fully dependent upon the machinery that can be made in Free China from the remaining stocks of imported metals and spare parts and from native materials. Even in this field there has been some further progress, namely, in the well equipped and well directed Government enterprises which were successfully set up before China's isolation from the outside world became virtually complete with the loss of Burma last year.

The production of various machine tools increased from practically nothing in 1939 and little more than 1,200 sets in 1941 to about 1,500 sets in 1942. And that of different power generating machines for industrial use rose from nil in 1939 to about 250 in 1941 to more than 450 in 1942. There is reason to hope that this progress will be maintained during the current year in spite of continuously increasing difficulties.

Output of Chemicals

Whatever chemical industries there have been inaugurated in Free China during the war are also having relatively satisfactory results, although their total size is still very small. The output of sulphuric acid, for example, rose from about 500 tons in 1941 to about 1,200 tons in 1942.

Cement is now being produced on a fairly large scale considering the fact that there was practically no cement industry in Free China before the war. The output was about 150,000 barrels in 1941 and 250,000 barrels in 1942.

Paper and even newsprint is still largely made by hand but the reconstruction near Chungking of a modern paper plant that was evacuated from Shanghai during the first months of the war and the Government's assistance to the paper industry in general resulted in an increase of production from 4,200 tons in 1941 to about 6,000 tons in 1942.

Yarn and Leather

The output of machine-made cotton yarn which is also still outweighed by that of hand-spun yarn has further risen about 15 per cent in 1942 and a similar increase was achieved in the output of leather, a virtually new industry in the areas of Free China.

Apart from the lack of foreign machinery and spare parts and of deficient raw materials, the domestic rise of prices and the somewhat slower rise of wages remain the main handicap to a quicker and more general expansion of manufacturing industries not only of modern but even of the most primitive cottage style.

It is true that the needs of the population for all kinds of manufactured goods, especially for clothing materials, household utensils, implements and other items are increasing all the time since purchases have been dwindling to an extremely small volume during the last three or four years.

Purchasing Power Lags

But the purchasing power of the great majority of the population is lagging far behind the industrial cost of production and even the price ceilings for many manufacturers which were recently introduced by the Government keep many of the essential products out of their reach.

It is mainly for this reason that practically every kind of product remains still available in most cities, that the shortage of manufactured goods is less visible in the shops of Chungking than one might imagine and that numerous privately owned industrial enterprises do not have sufficient orders to remain employed to their full capacity.

It can scarcely be expected at present that favorable military developments may comparatively soon lend to an influx of low-price manufactures from abroad. Even the reconquest of Burma and the reopening of another channel from the outside world via French Indo-China would have little direct effect on the civilian supply situation. The capacity of both avenues is comparatively small and the Chinese Army will certainly be entitled to the exclusive right of making use of them for purely military purposes.

Effect of Burma

Most of the Chinese who demand the recapture of Burma not only for strategic but also for economic reasons are aware of this fact, yet it is their opinion that the psychological effect of breaking the blockade of Free China will be equivalent to the influx of considerable quantities of import goods for civilian consumption. They believe this, even though strict Government control may succeed in confining actual imports entirely to military supplies, for the hoarded stocks in Free China of clothing material and metal products, and practically every conceivable variety of consumers good, are still considerable and good war news would release a considerable part of them at greatly reduced prices.

"Make Do" Policy

In the meantime the Chinese people are continuing to manage somehow with what little they have. Their clothes are certainly more shabby and patched than they were one or two years ago but nobody seems to suffer from an actual lack of clothing or to be worrying unduly about the difficulty of buying new material.

In all other respects people seem scarcely to be noticing that their lives are all the time getting even more simple and primitive than before—partly because it is a gradual process which affects the great majority of the people with very few exceptions, partly because they are still able to get enough to eat even at the prevailing high prices and, finally, because the Chinese have a great capacity of anticipating near future compensations for actual hardships.

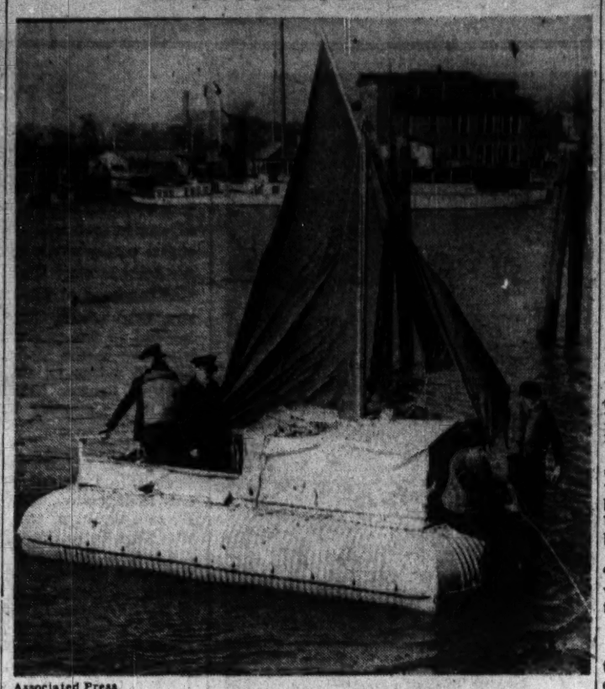
WLB Speeds Action To Adjust Small Pay

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The War Labor Board adopted March 11 a short-cut procedure for regional boards to speed up action on the wage applications of small employers, and for the first time authorized increases to correct "substandard" wages.

Principal feature of the shortened procedure is the elimination of an extensive statistical survey and analysis of each application. In many cases applications may be summarily approved on the basis of the essential information in the application forms.

While authorizing the 12 regional boards to determine what constitute substandard wage or salary rates, the Board said that meanwhile the adjustment of wage or salary rates up to 50 cents an hour or $20 a week may be handled by the shortened procedure under specified conditions. The regional boards are not to consider these figures as in any way limiting their discretion to determine the minimum for their regions at a point above or below those figures.

Latest Life Raft



Associated Press

Navy Gives New Assistance

Designed to aid survival of persons cast adrift after ship sinkings, this new life raft, carrying complete equipment, including radio, smoke signals, food, sails and waterproof clothing, is being issued as replacement of old-type rafts. The older rafts gave little besides support and a small portion of water. Demonstration of the new raft was made in the Potomac River.

Lord Halifax Sighs Mightily For Dried Yorkshire Pudding

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—British Ambassador Lord Halifax took his first nibble today at American-made compressed dehydrated food, and it went over so big with him that he pondered this question:

How about some dehydrated Yorkshire pudding?

"I'm sure that if Mr. (Lend-Lease Administrator) Stettinius got into Yorkshire pudding, he'd do a good job of dehydrating it," smiled the tall Ambassador after he had cleaned up his plate at an all dehydrated food luncheon marking the second anniversary of the Lend-Lease Act.

Lord Halifax was one of several hundred guests at the spread which demonstrated samples of "nutritional munitions" that are being sent to some of our allies in a form designed to save precious shipping space. The bill of fare was dehydrated before being served, but the total weight of today's luncheon in dehydrated form was only 278 pounds as compared with a weight of 1,850 pounds for the same foods not dehydrated.

T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister, commenting that the meal he had eaten was "swell!" said a bit nostalgically that it got him to wondering how it would be to taste one of China's delicacies—roast duck—in dehydrated form.

"Very tasty!" was the verdict of Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff on the meal, as he slipped into his pocket one of the cellophane-wrapped packages of compressed "bortsch" the famous Russian soup, which were given as souvenirs of the meal. If he feels in the mood, he can add hot water and get two platefuls.

The menu ranged from puree of soya bean—a third of a cent a cup—to field ration biscuits, and wound up with a dessert custard made of dried eggs and milk.

While Lord Halifax said he hadn't had any difficulty telling what he was eating because "they were all well-labeled on the menu," he was stumped for a moment when asked what he had liked best.

"Why," he said, sneaking another peek at the menu, "I liked the what-do-you-call-it . . . Oh, yes, the meat loaf!"

But, dehydration or no dehydration, compression or no compression, the waiters said serving the meal was still hefty work.

"It would be okay," one said as he juggled a big tray, "if they'd dehydrate the chinaware!"

Mississippi Steamboating Offered in Cruise Series

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There'll be steamboating on the Mississippi for cruise-minded vacationists again this year.

The steamer Gordon C. Greene will turn her paddles on April 10 for the first of a series of spring, summer and autumn cruises that will cover all of the historical river towns including one of America's most fascinating cities, New Orleans.

The war as yet has not interfered with this perennial cruise, for years now sponsored by the American Express Company. In fact, the recreational advantages which this particular cruise affords for war workers has made it one of the feature vacation attractions of the year.

This year's series of cruises, as in other years, will start from Cincinnati and sail down the Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi Rivers. Four of these cruises of 20-day itineraries have been scheduled to New Orleans on the dates of April 10, May 8, Sept. 11, and Nov. 4. For the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers to Chattanooga, two 14-day itineraries with departure dates of June 5 and Oct. 2 have been arranged.

Down the river to New Orleans stops will be made at the "Old South" ports of steamboat history. The thrill of the Portland Canal, the locks, and the falls will be seen at Louisville. From Evansville and Paducah will be the cotton ports and the historic cities of Natchez, Baton Rouge, and the scenes of old and New Orleans, with the resorts and cities of the lower Mississippi and the Acadian country.

On the 14-day Ohio and Tennessee cruises, the rural and placid scenes of the Tennessee River will converge into the great locks and dams of the TVA, with Chattanooga as a sightseeing objective.

Two New Highways

Anticipating a tremendous surge of automobile travel after the war Colombia, South America's "land of the El Dorado" is pushing its road-building program. Two new highways are being added to its 7,700 miles of automobile roadway extensions of the Pan American Highway. Supplementing the newly completed Bolivar Highway is the Palmira to Buenaventura Highway which links southern interior cities with the Pacific Coast. From Palmira westward the route extends to Cali, Colombia's third largest city, founded in 1536 and known for its pleasant year-round semi-tropical mountain climate of 77 degrees. The city, 108 miles from Buenaventura has many tourist attractions including an art center two centuries old.

Optimistic Ontario

Ontario expects a "favorable" tourist season in 1943. This is the prediction of Douglas Oliver, director of the Ontario Travel Bureau, who pointed out that despite restrictions on travel last year, more than 1,500,000 United States citizens visited the Province. Ontario, he added, would be host to 80 per cent of tourists visiting Canada after the war.

Vacationing Women

Because of the thousands of women now employed in war industries in Pennsylvania the State is making plans to offer special vacation and recreational facilities for these workers this coming summer. At present there are more than a score of winter resorts open for refreshing sports of interest to women—skiing, ice skating, tobogganing, snowshoeing and sleighing. All of these activities take people out of doors and provide invigorating exercise. The winter sports resorts also offer indoor recreation which is relaxing such as bowling, table tennis, dancing, and a general atmosphere of rest. Many communities are adding suitable recreational facilities for women to those already provided for men. Bowling alleys are devoting special evenings to women, exercise classes for women are being introduced in gymnasiums, and, in the words of Pennsylvania's State Department of Commerce, everything will be done to give women war workers the outdoor or indoor recreation necessary to refresh them for the duties ahead.

Nelson Praises War Work Hero

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 12

A war worker who walked all night through a blizzard in subzero weather in order to get to work and then put in an extra shift received congratulations today from Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board.

The worker, Loyd Converse, employed at the Massena, N. Y., plant of the Aluminum Corporation of America, left his home near Hopkinton at 9 o'clock last Sunday night, walked 20 miles, stopping en route for food and a short rest at his sister's home and reached work at 8 a. m. He not only worked his regular shift, but remained an additional eight hours in place of an employee absent because of the storm.

The incident was called to Mr. Nelson's attention by the plant's Labor-Management Committee. In a telegram to Mr. Converse, Mr. Nelson said:

"I congratulate you, and I know your determination to do your job every day will be a real inspiration to every American war worker."

Rickenbacker: Forget Money And Win War

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12 (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, returning to Indianapolis where he first gained fame as an automobile race driver, warned in a speech last night that "If all America—capital, labor, government and all of us—doesn't forget the 'money angle' and the political angle of this war, it can mean defeat for the United Nations."

"There is a huge difference between measuring war work with the dollar mark and measuring it with an 'all-out' effort to defeat the enemy," Captain Rickenbacker said at a meeting sponsored by the National Foundation for Education in American Citizenship.

Because of the various theaters of war, the United States will have to put 15,000,000 men into uniform before victory is achieved by the United Nations, Captain Rickenbacker added.

He criticized what he termed "master minds" whom he charged with destroying American incentive to work.

Incentive to Work

He asserted that although a certain amount of centralized control over industry and agriculture was necessary, such control should be given men "at least equal, if not superior in ability and executive capacity to the industrial leaders they are to command.

"That isn't true today. In too many instances accomplishments have been made despite centralized control, and not because of it."

If the incentive to work were the motivation of industry, he said, "we would have twice as many men as we need to do the job. . . .

"Isn't it ridiculous to tell a man he must stop when he has worked a given number of hours—but—he may resume immediately provided he gets time and a half for continuing . . .?"

Declaring that one of the biggest "bottlenecks" in the war effort is the idea the conflict can't be lost, Captain Rickerbacker said:

"We continue to measure it (the war effort) all in dollars of profit and not in the lives of grand American boys who have been sent out to face death and who will die and die while we count dollars.

Time All Important

"All the dollars in the world can't buy back the lives of dead American boys."

Referring to "time" as of vital importance, Captain Rickenbacker said, "Every hour, day, week and month that we shorten the time it takes us to win can be measured in the lives of American boys . . . who will not be killed because the victory will be gained that much sooner."

"Perhaps, now, you understand better," he added, "why I am urging you to eliminate the incompetents in government, the racketeers in labor, the 'patrioteers' in industry—all those whose objective is greedy, grasping, selfish personal gain. Their measure is the dollar. Mine is the lives of American boys and the preservation of a decent democracy.

Honest Effort Upheld

"I have no objection to men earning money provided they earn it by industry, honest effort and competent work. I do object to their getting it simply because some labor racketeer threatens to tell his men to walk off a job and stop work when production is vital to the safety of our nation and means life or death to American boys."

Captain Rickenbacker said he had been accused of attacking labor unions.

"That is a dastardly lie," he said. "In so far as any organization, individual, labor union, parasitical agitator or disturber inspires and motivates strikes, or in any yay encroaches on an 'all-out' production effort and thereby impedes or slows down the day of victory, yes, the indictment stands.

"In attacking them I am voicing the sentiment of millions of fathers and mothers, the lives of whose boys are at stake.

"If that be treason, make the most of it—for all of us."

Maryland Yard Tops All U. S. for Output

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12 (AP)—Bethlehem - Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., topped production records of all American shipyards during February, yard officials report.

Ship production in February exceeded all previous peaks in the nation's yards, and Bethlehem-Fairfield was at the top of the list with a record of 19 vessels built for the Maritime Commission and the Navy.

Second highest production record was set by the California Shipbuilding Corporation, Wilmington, Calif.

Servicemen Sharing In Firm's Profits

By the Associated Press

Detroit, March 12

Employees and management of a small Detroit war plant are sharing their wartime wages and profits with fellow workers who have entered the armed services.

Each week a $25 war bond is purchased by the Advance Plating Company here for former employees now in service. Half the cost is borne by the management; workers contribute the rest.

The plan was proposed by Bernard M. Baur, head of the company, after he gained control of the concern two months ago. Three employees who have entered the Army since that date now are getting the bonds; three others leaving in a few days will begin receiving bonds as soon as they are inducted.

Pledge to Combat Absenteeism Trend

TAMPA, Fla., March 12 (AP)—A new plan to lower absenteeism at the Tampa Shipbuilding Company yards is announced by George B. Howell, President of the company.

Each worker will be asked to sign this pledge card:

"In order that victory may be assured for the United Nations, I solemnly pledge to you boys on the front line that:

"I will do my job with the determination that you are doing yours.

"I will stick to my job in the face of difficulties at home, in the way you stick to yours in the face of shell, bullets, grenades, torpedoes, and bombs.

"I pledge that I will do my utmost to make you as proud of me in my home front job as I am proud of you."

The number of pledges will be reported to President Roosevelt and the armed forces through the War Manpower Commission, Mr. Howell said.

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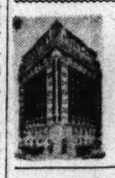

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"Be not dismayed"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR GREAT WAY-SHOWER, Christ Jesus, continually encouraged his followers not to be afraid. His wondrous teachings and outstanding triumphs over the beliefs of disease and danger were logical proofs that he himself had no fear of these troublesome foes to harmony, and that he gave them no power to bind shackles of helplessness, decadence, or want around defenseless victims.

Of great import to us all at this time of "wars and rumours of wars" are Jesus' comforting words, **"See that ye be not troubled"** (Matthew 24:6). In this same chapter the Master foretells of nation rising against nation. He assures us, however, that salvation and safety await those who hold to the truths he taught. He also foresees that his gospel of Love will reach all nations, and that the recognition of man's true being will silence discord of every kind.

What cause we have then for renewed strength and fresh endeavor to cast out dismay and fear! If when examining our thought closely, we find that we have been afraid, it is because we have believed evil to be a reality. Jesus came to annul that false belief. He came to show us that good, which flows in ceaseless measure from God, is the only reality, since God is the only power, the only cause, the only source of all that really exists.

* * *

The simple teachings of Christian Science tenderly explain the fundamental fact of man's oneness with God, which Jesus exemplified in his every act and word. They tell us that we need not be dismayed at the discordant things which appear to be taking place in the world today, because only that which comes from God, good, is true. Christian Science teaches us that thought alone governs experience. If we would become healthy, happy, truly successful, we must accept and retain only thoughts and aims which spring from unselfed love and purity, from contemplation of man's sonship with his Father-Mother God.

Have we not seen in our everyday activities that it is always our own mental approach to each task that decides the result? No one else can do our thinking for us. If we wish to be rid of disquieting fears and beliefs, we must do our part, and that part is to know God aright as all-powerful Mind, as ever-present Love, and as the Life of man. Thus, we may rest assured of our immunity from evil when we truly understand and follow the teachings of Christian Science, and this assurance brings the profitable activity of spiritual, scientific thinking which destroys the false evidence of physical sense testimony.

* * *

With prophetic vision, Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 96): **"This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace."** Are not these words correlative to those of Christ Jesus quoted above? On the next page Mrs. Eddy continues: **"During this final conflict, wicked minds will endeavor to find means by which to accomplish more evil; but those who discern Christian Science will hold crime in check. They will aid in the ejection of error. They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection."**

Proportionately as we understand the true nature of God and man we cease to be anxious, for with confidence and joy we await the certainty of "ultimate perfection," when the realization of man's spiritual, perfect being as the son of God will have swept away the evils of malice, hatred, lust, and revenge, and their resultant difficulties and sicknesses.

The prophet Isaiah writes (41:10, 11): **"Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness. Behold, all they that were incensed against thee . . . shall be as nothing,"**—proven utterly powerless and unreal. Shall we not then hasten to rise from the debris and chaos of material thinking where so frequently fear and doubt assail us, and behold the universe of Love's creating, wherein we shall realize and demonstrate Love's all-power? Thus, and thus only, will distress and disease be successfully overcome—proved unreal.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Classical North Africa

AS YOU FLY WESTWARDS you strike desert at Jodhpur perched on a red rock; then come, in quick succession, the lunar landscapes of southern Iran cutting into the glassy waters of the Persian Gulf; the sands of Mesopotamia split by narrow ribbons of grey-green vegetation meandering along the lines of the Twin Rivers—there is the distant mound of Babylon and here below you the great arch of Ctesiphon—you are in the real realm of Islam, the Religion of the Sands. In less than three hours you skim over the five hundred miles of pebble wilderness that divide Baghdad from Damascus. Then you leave behind you the gardens and orchards of *Es-Shems* and, skirting the mass of Mount Hermon, you strike diagonally across the dullness of Palestine and the serpentine windings of the Jordan fringed with dusty scrub. Mount Carmel is underneath you and soon, after a stretch of Mediterranean, you are among the sand dunes and flies of Alexandria. . . .

The thirsty waste of inner Libya is broken with hummocks, hills, and rocks peppered with stunted shrubs. Then you land among the stucco dreariness of Benghazi. The next stop is at the shacks and hangars of Castel Benito, which is the airport of Tripoli but far from the town itself and out of sight of its dazzling whiteness fringed with palms.

Now you head north-west over the shallow, shimmering seas of the Gulf of Gabès or the Little Syrtis. The water is so clear that the bed shines with patches of bright emerald, lapis lazuli, or sapphire. . . . You glide over the Tunisian shores between the vastly thick thousand-year-old walls of Sousse (that was the Roman Hadrumetum) and the millions of olive-trees that surround Sfax. Jutting into the sea between the two towns is Mehdia just off which, a generation ago, was found the treasure-ship of Sulla whose bronzes and marbles fill a hall in the Bardo Museum in Tunis. Inland to your left you can distinguish, gaunt and alone on its sandy plain, El-Djem, the best preserved of all ancient Roman amphitheatres.

You are hovering over classical Africa, the *Ifriqiyeh* of the Arabs, the land that gave its name to all a great continent.—From "North Africa," by ALAN HOUGHTON BRODRICK. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

By Courtesy of the Bache Collection, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ELIZABETTA DA MONTEFELTRO: *A Portrait Attributed to Domenico Veneziano*

THE PAINTING of doubtful parentage is at once a challenge, delight, and pique to the art critic. Such a painting has been the Bache Collection's "Profile Portrait of a Girl." That great pictures are only painted by great artists is an axiom. It is the starting point for this painting, for it is truly a great picture.

Hear Roger Fry, writing in 1910. "It is a very beautiful and noble profile head attributed to the Umbrian School. It is far too good to be a mere nameless school piece and I can think of no Umbrian name with which it can be associated." Fry's intuition was correct and later critics have agreed that the painting is not Umbrian but pure Florentine, very likely executed by Domenico Veneziano, the teacher of Piero della Francesca.

The head is sensitively drawn, and the simple palette is chosen with great discrimination. The simplicity of the drawing, a simplicity only achieved by sure craftsmanship, suits the youthfulness of the sitter and reveals the artist's perfect sense of fitness. "Characteristics" are at a minimum, but those expressed are made to tell mightily.

Elizabetta da Montefeltro was the sitter for this picture. She was the second of seven daughters of Battista Sforza and Frederigo da Montefeltro. In 1472, at the age of eleven, she was betrothed to Roberto Malatesta. In 1482 she lost both her father and husband in the fierce battle of Campo Morto. At that time she managed, with the aid of the Florentines, to save the family estates for her young son, but in 1500 Cesare Borgia entered Rimini and drove out the Malatestas. At that time, Elizabetta was still spoken of as the wittiest and most beautiful woman in Rimini.

V. O.

"Non ti smarrire"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

LA NOSTRA GRANDE GUIDA, Cristo Gesù, incoraggiava continuamente i suoi seguaci a non temere. I suoi meravigliosi insegnamenti ed eccelsi trionfi sulle credenze in malattia e pericolo erano una prova logica che egli stesso non temeva questi molesti nemici dell'armonia, e che non dava loro potere alcuno per annodare i lacci dell'incapacità, decadenza o scarsità attorno a vittime senza difesa.

Di grande significato per noi tutti in questo tempo di "guerre e rumori di guerre" sono le parole confortanti di Gesù: "Guardate di non turbarvi" (Matteo 24:6). In questo stesso capitolo il Maestro predice che nazione si leverà contro nazione. Ci assicura, tuttavia, che la salvezza e la sicurezza attendono quelli che si attengono alle verità che egli insegnò. Egli prevede pure che il suo vangelo d'Amore raggiungerà tutte le nazioni, e che il riconoscimento del vero essere dell'uomo farà tacere discordia d'ogni specie.

Quanta ragione abbiamo dunque per rinnovata forza e nuovo sforzo per scacciar fuori lo smarrimento e la paura! Se, esaminando il nostro pensiero da vicino, troviamo che abbiamo avuto paura, è perchè abbiamo creduto che il male sia una realtà. Gesù venne per annullare quella falsa credenza. Venne a mostrare che il bene, che fluisce in misura incessante da Dio, è l'unica realtà, poichè Dio è l'unico potere, la sola causa, la sola sorgente di tutto ciò che esiste realmente.

I semplici insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana spiegano teneramente il fatto fondamentale dell'unione dell'uomo con Dio, che Gesù esemplificò in ogni singola sua azione e parola. Ci dicono che non dobbiamo essere smarriti per le cose discordanti che sembrano avvenire nel mondo oggigiorno, perchè soltanto ciò che viene da Dio, il bene, è vero. La Scienza Cristiana ci insegna che il pensiero soltanto governa l'esperienza. Se vogliamo divenire sani, felici, veramente coronati da successo, dobbiamo accettare e ritenere soltanto pensieri e mete che sorgono da amore e purezza dimentichi di sè, dalla contemplazione della figliolanza dell'uomo dal suo Padre-Madre Dio.

Non abbiamo visto nelle nostre attività quotidiane che è sempre il nostro proprio punto di vista mentale rispetto ad ogni compito che decide il risultato? Nessun altro può pensare per noi. Se desideriamo di disfarci di paure e credenze allarmanti, dobbiamo fare la nostra parte, e tale parte consiste nel conoscere Dio rettamente quale Mente onnipotente, Amore sempre presente e quale la Vita dell'uomo. Così possiamo esser sicuri della nostra immunità dal male quando noi comprendiamo e seguiamo gli insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana, e questa assicurazione produce l'attività utile del pensamento spirituale, scientifico, che distrugge la falsa evidenza della testimonianza del senso fisico.

Con visione profetica, Mary Baker Eddy scrive nel libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 96): "Questo mondo materiale già ora sta diventado il campo di battaglia per forze in conflitto. Da un lato vi saranno discordia e smarrimento; dall'altro lato vi saranno Scienza e pace." Non sono forse queste parole correlative a quelle di Cristo Gesù citate sopra? Sulla pagina seguente Mrs. Eddy continua: "Durante questo conflitto finale, le menti malvagie cercheranno di trovar modo di compiere più male; ma quelli che percepiscono la Scienza Cristiana terranno a freno il delitto. Aiuteranno a scacciare l'errore. Manterranno la legge e l'ordine, ed aspetteranno giocondamente la certezza della perfezione finale."

In proporzione che comprendiamo la vera natura di Dio e dell'uomo cessiamo di essere affannati, poichè attendiamo con fiducia e gioia la certezza della "perfezione finale", quando la realizzazione dell'essere perfetto, spirituale, dell'uomo quale figliuolo di Dio avrà spazzato via i mali della malizia, dell'odio, della concupiscenza e della vendetta, e le loro conseguenti difficoltà e malattie.

Il profeta Isaia scrive (41:10, 11): "Tu, non temere, perchè io son teco; non ti smarrire, perchè io sono il tuo Dio; io ti fortifico, io ti soccorro, io ti sostengo con la destra della mia giustizia. Ecco, tutti quelli che si sono infiammati contro di te . . . saranno ridotti a nulla",—dimostrati cioè impotenti ed irreali. Non ci affretteremo dunque ad innalzarci dai frammenti e dal caos del pensamento materiale dove tanto spesso la paura ed il dubbio ci assalgono, ed a contemplare l'universo creato dall'Amore, nel quale comprenderemo e dimostreremo l'onnipotenza dell'Amore? Così, e soltanto così, il disagio e la malattia saranno effettivamente conquistati—cioè dimostrati falsi.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

This Lady

This lady I like—
but will she like me?
So difficult always it is
to foresee.
I like her because she is
different from me:
by the very same token
she may not like me.
I *hope* this lady
will robust be,
but difficult always it is
to foresee:
some will, in such delicate
startlement, flee
from hobgoblin hint of variety.

DORIS PEEL

From My Library Walls

A VERY LIFELIKE PHOTOGRAPH of Sir John Murray IV which hangs upon my library wall evokes a flood of happy memories, more diverse in their nature than are usually associated with a single personality. First of all, Sir John Murray IV, at the time I met him, was the head of the famous House of Murray, than which there is no better known imprint in the publishing world. I went to him on my first visit to London, years ago, with a letter of introduction from John Murray Brown, then the head of Little, Brown & Company in Boston, who was a namesake of Sir John Murray's father. The fact that the House of Murray later became my English publishers was secondary to the friendship which developed, as a result of this introduction, between the Murray family and my own, which has continued from that time down through the fifth generation.

Looking backward, I realize even more than ever what a privilege it was to find ourselves, whenever in London, welcome guests at 50, Albemarle Street, the home purchased by "Glorious John," the second Murray, after the great publishing success of Lord Byron's *Childe Harold*. Here in the Murrays' library, our host regaled us with fascinating stories not only of Byron, but of Sir Walter Scott and Southey, Washington Irving, Lockhart, Coleridge, and other distinguished former guests, which filled the room with literary romance of an era when "books were men."

* * *

"Glorious John," who brought the House of Murray into its golden era, was known as "the playboy of the publishing world." Other publishers of his time seemed to think he lacked certain characteristics usually associated with their profession. Instead of these, he was full of imagination, endowed with a strong spirit of romance and adventure, and a heart of pure gold. Of course, it was not "business" for him to pay Lord Byron a thousand guineas for the *Siege of Corinth* and *Parisiana*, and later to send the poet an additional check for £1,500, on hearing of his financial difficulties, with a promise of still another £1,500 if required; of course it wasn't "business" for him, after acquiring a quarter interest in Sir Walter Scott's *Marmion*, and refusing rare financial offers from Longmans and Constable for its release, to turn his interest over voluntarily and without price to the author himself, when Scott's misfortunes overcame him. Such methods might quite naturally be unpopular with "Glorious John's" competitors, but it certainly was introducing the grand manner into the profession of publishing, with perhaps compensations beyond the financial. Jane Austen and other equally profitable authors were "discovered" through this John Murray's power of imagination, and he certainly proved himself a man of business when he secured Byron's *Memoirs* at a record price, much to the chagrin of other publishers who eagerly sought it.

But this "business" triumph was short-lived or made eternal, depending on how one looks at it! There was pride in the voice of my host, the fourth John Murray, as he called my attention to the burning coals of the fireplace in the library with the remark: "It was in that very fireplace that my grandfather destroyed the manuscript of the *Memoirs*, sheet by sheet, relinquishing an assured fortune rather than proceed with its publication against the expressed wishes of Lord Byron's family."

* * *

The genial portrait of Sir John also recalls the London of the 1900's to which he introduced me—a London we shall never see again! I remember how much behind the times it seemed to me then, with its national inhibitions and traditions. I remember smiling indulgently, in comparing the dignified deliberation with which social and business affairs were contemplated and carried out, with the hectic American atmosphere in which my own life had been spent. I remember also how impressed I always was, when I returned to London after living on the Continent, with the restful stability I invariably found there. To the Continental mind, any change, political or economic, was looked upon as probably for the better; to the English temperament, even the thought of change created a sense of apprehension!

I realize now how privileged I was to know personally, and by actually experiencing it, the wonderful basic character of the English people before tragic world conditions forced them to learn the hard way how Utopian it was to believe that they possessed the divine right to live their own lives their own way, even if the rest of the universe yielded to the inevitable infection of annihilating time and space. Of course, the awakening had to come sometime, but to have had it come at all is no less painful to those of us still old fogy enough to wish the world would stand still at least long enough for us to catch up with it!

* * *

But those sterling English qualities are not going to be lost in the crucible that is now testing them. When sanity returns to the world, we shall see a different England, as we shall see changes in the national expression of every other country. Sir John Murray IV was a perfect exponent of the old England, expressing in his personality all the sterling qualities of British strength, and all the inherent limitations of British inhibitions. But, if I could discuss with him the world situation as it is today, I should assure him of my unwavering conviction that England, *because* of her traditions and inhibitions of the past (not in spite of them), will emerge from the crucible with greater credit and with more lasting luster than any of those countries which have looked askance on tradition, and have derided "the old school tie."

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

The Winter of My Year

Summer is a brief song in my land,
A wild bird poised a moment on the hand,
As she sings her highest, come the nights
That are the ghosts of days, the northern lights
Burn up above the fir trees, cold and clear,
My country has the winter for its year.
I know the snow is never far away,
Drops of snow hang where anemones sway,
I find snow where arbutus blossoms shine,
The only green that lasts is fir and pine.
My rocks are the sad ones running cold
North to the Laurentians, the sheepfold
Of white stars by the millions in the winters,
Small chickadees quick as a diamond's splinters.

Songs of the summer are most lovely things,
But winter is a skyful of white wings.
My mornings are the beauty of the ice,
My sunsets are the sunsets that come twice,
The day that follows day is a golden flower,
And men walk through its petals for an hour
With faces that are fire, seraphs meet
And say good-evening in the snow-walled street.
The trees which shine alive against the snow
Are the greenest and the loveliest that grow.
Pity the warm ones, do not pity me!
I have dark hemlocks frosted by the sea,
I have the fight to fight for slender life
And days that come sharp on me as a knife.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

The Interpreter of Music Is Important

THE SENSITIVE LAYMAN may not realize, as his professional brother does, how marvelous a tissue of ordered sound Beethoven has woven in his greater works; yet he knows very well what Beethoven means when he utters the grief of Everyman in the *Eroica* Symphony; or brings the loveliness of the created earth within the mind by a six-note phrase of the violins in the *Pastoral;* or, in the Fifth, speaks to us superbly of "courage never to submit or yield, and what is else not to be overcome"; or, in the Ninth, shows us a vision of human love and generosity beyond the dreams of all but fools and saints. . . . Experiencing such things, the responsive layman knows what music can be at its most assuaging, most releasing and exalting; and why it is that such music, in the hands of a creative master, may become the greatest of all imaginative expressions of the human spirit.

In the hands of a master, yes; but not without the co-operation of a master interpreter; else the word that is spoken is unheard, or heard but incompletely.

Toscanini, in the course of his active and fruitful years among us, has made us aware that the creation and the re-creation of music are enigmatic things, and that the wisest course for musicians and critics to pursue is to be humble, undogmatic, and even inquiring about them; for there are two classes of persons for whom music remains a mystery: the sentimental innocents who know it not at all, and the students who know it best.

Who can say why it is that there should be so slight a margin of difference between a musical phrase that is a mere transient commonplace and a phrase that will haunt the ears of men forever? "The artificer in ideas is the chief of workers," wrote Lord Dunsany: "for out of nothing he will make a piece of work that may stop a child from crying or lead nations to higher things." But whether he does this or not (if he be a composer) is often a mere matter of some intervallic of rhythmic constituent that you might suppose to be negligible. Change the D-sharp of the English horn and 'cellos, in the first chord of the *Tristan* Prelude, to D-natural, and you have a musical banality. Play it as Wagner wrote it, and you have inexplicable magic. Change the rhythm of the opening subject of the Allegretto of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony so that the two eighth-notes become a dotted-eighth and a sixteenth, and you have destroyed the beauty of the theme.

But the mystery that lies at the heart of all musical creation is no deeper than the mystery that baffles us when we are faced by such a phenomenon as the re-creative power of a great interpreter.

It was said of Wagner as a conductor that he caused people to ask themselves in astonishment "how it was that this work, which they had long thought they knew, should suddenly have become a different thing?"

Those who have heard Toscanini's disclosures of great music must have felt in him a similar power and a like enigma. . . . It must be ranked among the major achievements of Toscanini since he came among us that he has made great music one of the most exciting things in the world. This is not because he has made it seem more exciting than it really is (for that is the way of the mere sensationalist), but because he has made it seem as great as it really is.—From "Toscanini and Great Music," by LAWRENCE GILMAN. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

"The peace of Love is published"

The contribution The Christian Science Monitor is making to journalism is well illustrated in these words of its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 185): "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth." This international daily newspaper holds world news up to the light, and aids in a better understanding of world problems that must precede a lasting peace. The ideal home newspaper, with regular features for all the family. Price $12.00 a year, single copy, 5c; order from any Christian Science Reading Room, Circulation Representative, or direct from

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Section Section

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1943 A** 13

Intimate Message: Washington

Manpower for a 'Hard' War ..... *By William H. Stringer*

Make no mistake—the United States is nearing the spot where it's going to have to ration manpower just as it is rationing canned goods and sugar; and for the same reason. With the United States sending soldiers to a dozen battlefronts, producing an arsenal of democracy and farming for home and lend-lease, the Government now realizes that there just won't be enough manpower to go around unless it is better organized and controlled.

Reports rolling into Washington show that even now the squeeze is on the way. The estimates say 6,400,000 more workers and fighters are needed in 1943. The Army and Navy want 4,300,000, the war industries want about 1,800,000 more, and the farmers want their hired men back, or reasonable facsimilies thereof. Yet the pool of unemployed labor contains only approximately 500,000 all told. How to stretch the nation's human resources is seriously concerning Congress and the Administration.

So far, labor mobilization has been on a voluntary basis. Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt has used Government employment agencies, has entreated, threatened, cajoled. To date he has scored a moderate success in spreading adequate labor supplies throughout the war factories. But he hasn't been able to keep workers down on the farm, not when fatter factory pay envelopes have beckoned.

Now, with millions more to be drafted into the Army and Navy, it is questionable how much longer the present voluntary setup will work. The nation, therefore, is faced with three alternatives:

The Government can cut down the scheduled goal of the armed services which want a total fighting force of 11,000,000 men. This would make more men available for industry and for agriculture. Or, the nation can adopt some form of compulsory mobilization or national service law which will uncover new supplies of manpower—and woman power—and which would empower the Government to put every able-bodied man and woman, with reasonable exceptions, to work in essential industry or essential agriculture. Something like the Austin-Wadsworth bill, for instance. Or, it might thoroughly overhaul the present manpower structure, put someone in charge to whom Congress would be willing to vote funds, and make a new try at semi-compulsory-semi-voluntary mobilization.

It is estimated that a wise national service act, operating in conjunction with the draft, could pull perhaps 2,200,000 workers and fighters from nonessential industry and uncover another 3,000,000 nonworking persons, chiefly women, for the manpower pool. Of course a compulsory labor draft, compelling resettlement in new jobs, which occasionally might be in another state, would mean sacrifices and readjustments. But the answer made is that "this is war."

Some apparently still have the idea that the United States can fight a reasonably "comfortable" or "soft" war—that if building a big Army compels drastic civilian readjustments, the thing to do is to reduce the Army rather than endure the hardships. The war may end, they say, before men now being called up will complete their training.

The debate over whether the Army can be wisely curtailed in size has waged long and furiously in and out of Congress, but the argument that America is building a bigger Army than it can feed or arm isn't expected to get very far. The Army and Navy chiefs insist that any reduction in the size of the fighting forces could mean a prolonged conflict and a more costly war. President Roosevelt has indorsed their goals, and there are sound reasons to believe that Congress will back them up.

The rest of the manpower program will probably be handled on a voluntary basis for a while longer. But labor shortages on the farm and in the war plants, caused by further drafting of married men and even fathers, may increase the manpower "pinch" to such an extent that public opinion will be ready to accept Selective Service for the home front as well as the fighting front.

The good old-fashioned American dislike of being told what to do and where to live would have made Congress eye the Austin-Wadsworth "National Service" bill askance six months ago. But as a matter of fact Britain has been operating under a labor draft for longer than that, and so have Russia and Germany.

The reply by such men as Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is that the United States cannot afford to take chances. It cannot gamble with the possibility that attainment of its production and enlistment goals will be unnecessary after all. The safety of the nation is in the hands of those who set the quotas for the armed forces. They must plan high.

This will sound like a sensible argument to many Americans. President Roosevelt may be waiting for the logic and necessities of the situation to build up opinion, in Congress and out, behind the proposition that we fight a "hard" war before he places the Administration behind a compulsory labor draft.

The Country Speaks: The South

Lesson From the Sand Flea ..... *By Eldon R. Lindsey*

The endeavor to see more "sermons in stones, and good in everything," was put to a severe test at Parris Island, South Carolina, last year when this correspondent went to the Marine Base there for the purpose of writing a story, only to be harassed the whole time by swarms of sand fleas that made nuisances of themselves. Only recently have I come to see any good in those "pesky" little insects. Stories of the Marines gaining complete mastery of Guadalcanal, despite sand fleas, mosquitoes, and Japanese snipers, revealed the service that these South Carolina sand fleas undoubtedly have rendered in the training of many of those conquerors of that Solomons Island.

If those sand fleas bothered me enough during a mere two days so that I still remember them, you can imagine the dark cloud they must have been in the existence of the Marine "boots" who must spend 13 weeks or more with them. But since Marines have no choice but to live with these little insects, they must master them, for it is a part of the Marines' code to master every obstacle that stands in the way of getting "the situation well in hand" under whatever circumstances.

By the third day after arriving at Parris Island, the new "boots" have been "processed" and formed into platoons for the endless marching and drilling that fills their days while on this sandy former swamp. When in ranks, a Marine is strictly forbidden from raising his hand to knock off a fly, mosquito, or sand flea. He cannot even shake his head to dislodge the pests. He must exercise complete control over his actions.

To impress this upon each new platoon at the earliest possible moment, the noncommissioned officers, who act as drill masters, almost invariably use the little sand flea as an object lesson. The most natural thing in the world for one to do when he is bitten on the ear or face by one of these hungry little creatures is to raise his hand to knock it off. The first time this occurs, the platoon of raw rookies is halted and the offending "boot" called out in front of his comrades. The dressing down I heard veteran Drill Sergeant Marion H. Stocks give a new Marine under these circumstances went something like this:

"What do you mean by knocking that poor little sand flea off of your ear? That innocent little sand flea doesn't have anyone to feed him, so you let him eat. You see that mess hall over there? The mess sergeant doesn't knock you out of the door when you go in to eat, does he?" The inevitable answer is—"No, Sir," for the "boot" must answer his superior when asked such a direct question. "Well, don't you knock that little sand flea away any more. You get plenty to eat, so let him eat when he gets hungry." Then to all his men, the Sergeant said, "I don't want to see you raise your hands or make any moves other than to execute the commands I give you until you are dismissed from this drill period."

At first glance, this seems cruel. But war is cruel, and sometimes such harsh tactics are necessary to train men for future encounters. And it is for their own protection that this sort of treatment is accorded them at times. In the end, it pays big dividends, as witness the low percentage of Marines lost in the Solomons fighting when compared with the losses of the Japanese, who were supposed to be superior jungle fighters.

One Marine just returned from the Solomons said: "Next to sand fleas and mosquitoes, the worst pests on Guadalcanal were Japanese snipers." This was a tacit acknowledgment that the first two had been mastered before the efforts of the last were rendered null and void. Suppose a Marine going through a sniper-infested jungle should divert his attention from his objective just long enough to knock off a hungry sand flea. He might at the same time shake a leaf or snap a twig that would give away the position of himself and his fellows to a sniper. Instantly, he would make himself and everyone with him a target. But fortunately these "Leathernecks" have learned to handle sand fleas back in South Carolina—or at least those who trained at Parris Island have. Consequently, they just don't bother about them any more. They say that after a while you get to where you just don't notice them, and that when you get in that frame of thought they seem not to bother you much, anyway.

Many Marines live today who might have been a fine target for a Japanese bullet except for the forbearance learned under a tough drill sergeant who used the material at hand, South Carolina sand fleas, for an object lesson. And that's what I mean by having just come to see some good in the Parris Island colony of sand fleas, after almost a year of meditating on the subject.

To Change the Subject:

That 'Someday' Garden Is Here ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

We city folk used to do our gardening vicariously at our spring flower shows—those magical reproductions of the budding countryside which before the war highlighted the last weeks of winter in the big cities. Many of us studied the exhibits with the thought that "someday"—that vague time in the remote future—"someday" we'd live in a country cottage and could then enjoy the delights of growing our own peas and spinach, our pansies and petunias.

Well, we of the Middle West can't visit shows any more. March is here—and there isn't any garden show in Chicago nor in the other Midwest cities where they were regarded as a sort of civic institution. We have sacrificed our shows cheerfully to wartime demands.

Of course, we miss them. It was always a thrilling experience to leave the biting lake winds and enter the Navy Pier, finding it amazingly abloom, with tulips along winding garden walks, and hepaticas beside a stream, and masses of rambler roses over doorways, and rows of pert young vegetables beside homey doorsteps. We miss it, but maybe the suspension of flower shows for the duration is a good thing for us. When they are resumed after the war, we shall attend them as practical gardeners, not as dreamers, we hope.

For we city dwellers are finding out that our gardening need not wait for that fabulous day when at last we aquire our little cottage in the country. Thanks to a Park Board enthusiastic about the possibilities of gardening in the shadow of skyscrapers, much vacant space is to be turned into gardens this year. Last year's experience with Victory Gardens gives the authorities reason for confidence. There were more than 500 community gardens in Chicago in 1942, each composed of numerous smaller ones. A large quantity of vegetables were raised and canned right here in the city. This year the Park Board hopes to see the number tripled.

Fortunately Chicago, while short on back yards, has a good many vacant lots even in the more densely populated areas. The Park Board helps people over the biggest hurdle of all by offering to plow the land for any group having a community garden. It also gives advisory service to the enthusiastic novice. A woman volunteer spends her days at a telephone in the Park Board office, dispensing simple information or referring inquirers to the proper expert on the Park Board staff. Those who call up and say they want to garden but have no land of their own are referred to the nearest community garden. For school children, some 63 acres will be plowed up in the parks.

The OCD co-operates. Its Victory Garden Committee, of which George T. Donahue, Park Board Superintendent, is chairman, has put out a pamphlet on gardening in Chicago which includes a smoke map of the city and shows you where you can plant what. "Don't fly in the face of Mother Nature," it warns, and urges people to fit their sowing to the soil—and smoke.

The Garden Club of Illinois, which managed the annual Garden Show, is contributing to the education of the city dweller with a series of afternoon talks on practical gardening. The talks are given in a downtown store and the admission charge is nominal—99 cents for the course—and the proceeds for a wartime service.

For those who can't take time off from work of an afternoon, the Public Library is offering lunch-hour garden talks. The Library staff has published a book list entitled "Dig for Victory" which offers "a small section of books from a complete and varied stock" of publications on gardening. One can get help in finding books on any phase of gardening that interests you, as for example, "Practical Tomato Culture"; "The Potato, Its Culture, Uses, History and Classification." They report a big demand already, with snow still on the ground.

There certainly are plenty of opportunities to learn to be a successful big-city gardener.

I must call up the Park Board and see if I can borrow a bit of ground.

Air Warden Training of Postwar Value to Britons

Civil Defense organized to a highly efficient degree; striking lessons learned under fire as needs of a city being bombed are met with courage and confidence typical of Great Britain at war.

By Col. H. G. Kennard, C. B. E.
Air Raid Warden in London for the past three and a half years and during the Battle of Britain

LONDON—After three and a half years of war, Great Britain has in its millions of Civil Defense workers, a corps of highly trained citizens who will play a big role in building a better peacetime world.

There has come into being a great body of men and women, many quite young and others middle-aged, who will have realized a sense of discipline and the knowledge that his or her job is for the general welfare, and that self is relegated into the background. Then, too, the younger ones at any rate, should have developed some measure of self-reliance and the ability to take a decision quickly, and act on it.

In the early days of the war, the Civil Defense members were divided up into different categories—Fire, First Aid, Ambulance, Stretcher Party, Air Raid Wardens, Light Rescue, Heavy Rescue, and Decontamination. It is evident that a good knowledge on any one of these subjects would add to one's equipment as a useful man in an air raid.

Warden's Broad Training

But in September, 1941, when the title Civil Defense took the place of Air Raid Precautions, the Wardens had to add to their education the duties of First Aid, Light Rescue, and Decontamination. By the time he has finished the course in each of these the Warden should be a much handier man that he was to start with.

The London Fire Brigade, now known as London Fire Services, has for long been regarded as a most efficient organization. But it never expected to have to deal with many great fires at the same time, some of them covering acres of buildings. Multiplied in both personnel and equipment many times, the number of men and women well equipped to deal with the average fire must be very large. Most of these will have overcome, to some extent, their fear of fire. That alone is a big asset.

London, too, has learned how to augment its water supply. In various places now one comes across notice boards announcing "static water." They are attached to huge water tanks built mostly on the sites of bombed buildings. These will doubtless disappear, eventually, to make way for new buildings, but pumping stations on the river are connected with mains leading across the bridges to tanks in the vicinity providing a practically inexhaustible supply. These will, almost certainly, remain.

Fire Watchers Organized

To London's fire-fighting activities must be added the very large body of "fire watchers." With watchers recruited voluntarily to start with, firewatching is now compulsory and is organized so that every locality has its quota of watchers.

Civil Defense has taken its share in the employment of a considerable number of motor drivers. The ambulance cars used in collecting casualties incurred during raids are nearly all driven by women.

The last big London raid was in May, 1941, since when there have only been "tip-and-run" raids, few of which got as far as London.

Since the days of the great "blitz," raid shelters have been greatly increased in number and in their efficiency to withstand shock and blast. It is recognized that no shelter on the surface or just below it will be proof against direct hit by a heavy high explosive. The Tube railway stations are in many cases fitted with two-tier bunks to accommodate many thousands of people. These are safe, and refreshment can be obtained. A few persons have found them the cheapest form of living. No rent to pay, and good meals can be obtained at reasonable rates at the communal restaurants.

People who have not been in, or seen the effects of blast from a big high-explosive bomb, can have no idea of the forces let loose. It has been calculated approximately that even 50 feet from a bomb explosion, the current of air may have a velocity 30 times as strong as that of a 60-mile-an-hour gale. Think of a gale blowing at 1,800 m! p. h.—that is far more violently than any hurricane, cyclone, or tornado that one can imagine.

The stories on this subject are told in thousands. Here are a few, well vouched for.

An elderly woman was in bed clasping her hot-water bottle. All she knew was that a bomb fell, the roof above was lifted off, the bed was lifted through the opening and she was deposited—right side up—on the ground, still holding her hot-water bottle.

A man having a bath, found himself underneath the bath, bruised but alive, on the ground, with the bath protecting him from the rubble all round and on top.

A bomb which fell, not far from the present office of The Christian Science Monitor, set up blast which took the roof off a near-by house, lifted a man on his mattress from the bed, and deposited him unhurt in a street 40 yards away.

Quick Fire Control

To illustrate what skilled quick work will do during a raid, the following may be told.

In an A. R. P. Post in the suburbs of London, about half a mile square, 55 houses at various points were set on fire by incendiary bombs, some houses receiving three or four of them. The local Wardens and Fire Guards put out all the resultant fires in half an hour and not one house was badly damaged.

But even during those strenuous days and nights between August and December, 1940, and after that intermittently until May, 1941, there were lighter moments about which the writer has personal knowledge, but it was doubtless the same in other towns. There was, and still is, a very genuine comradeship. Darts matches between different Posts, whist drives, and quiz competitions lighten the waiting hours, until someone says "Listen," and the sirens wail out the warning.

Fox

Air Raid Wardens Train With Street Layout and Models

Typical group of Air Raid Wardens in London studying a layout of a section of the city to familiarize themselves with location of buildings and streets. A thorough knowledge of the physical character of a neighborhood saves the Wardens valuable time in case of attack from the air.

Peace Is Declared Based on Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—Justice between nations is not the alternative to collective security; collective security is the only means by which international justice can be effected, according to Sir Norman Angell, Nobel Peace Prize Winner, speaking at "America's Town Meeting of the Air," radiocast from Town Hall here last night.

"Again and again at the peacemaking of 1919," Sir Norman recalled, "a state would present a claim for grossly inflated frontiers. The conference would protest, to which the accused state would reply, 'We need it in order to defend ourselves. If we surrender it, will you defend us if attacked? The conference would mumble; could give no assurance. 'In that case,' said, in effect, the state in question, 'We keep our immoral frontier.'

None Can Stand Alone

"In order to get justice, the conference should have said, 'Draw a fair frontier; if that makes you weak, we solemnly undertake to defend you in case of attack.'"

Sir Norman asserted that the right to national life does not mean the right to complete sovereignty and independence. It will be a physical impossibility effectively to defend the independence of nations if every nation demands the right of neutrality when the world is engaged in resisting dangerous aggression, he held.

The Monroe Doctrine was a unilateral declaration, Sir Norman recalled. If American statesmen had proceeded by making first an elaborate constitution covering 20 or more somewhat disturbed and disorderly states, the policy would probably never have been born, he added.

Became Reciprocal

"Later on, it lost its unilateral character, became reciprocal, evolved into the 'good neighbor' policy," he continued. "The principle was applied first as and when it was called for and in the way that made it possible.

"This, to me, is a pregnant hint for us today. Let us apply the first vital principle protecting the right of life as and when the opportunity occurs, taking each step rapidly and decisively as it becomes possible so to do. We shall then find that we cannot retrace our steps, and that, in fact, by having taken them, we have laid the foundations of the necessary international constitution."

View of Chinese Editor

Other speakers were Lin Moushong, Editor of Contemporary China; Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Robert Lee Humber, attorney.

Dr. Lin advanced three broad principles which the United Nations should now agree upon: (1) General security; (2) general welfare, and (3) the principle of trusteeship.

"The United Nations as a world body should be the sole arbiter of international disputes and the only authority that may use force," he urged. "To this end the United Nations must set up an international police force—a three-dimensional force—which will be stations in a series of internationalized airfields, naval bases, and land bases which may be readily moved into any site of potential aggression."

Mr. Thomas called for abandonment of imperialism as a principle of world organization and substitution for it of co-operation both economic and political. If the allies agree on such principles and proclaim them to the world plans can be worked out which no one can dictate, he said.

Mr. Humber stressed that in states, law—not good intentions—keeps the community together, and he appealed for the extension of this principle into the field of international relations.

New Nazi Plane Carries 130 Men

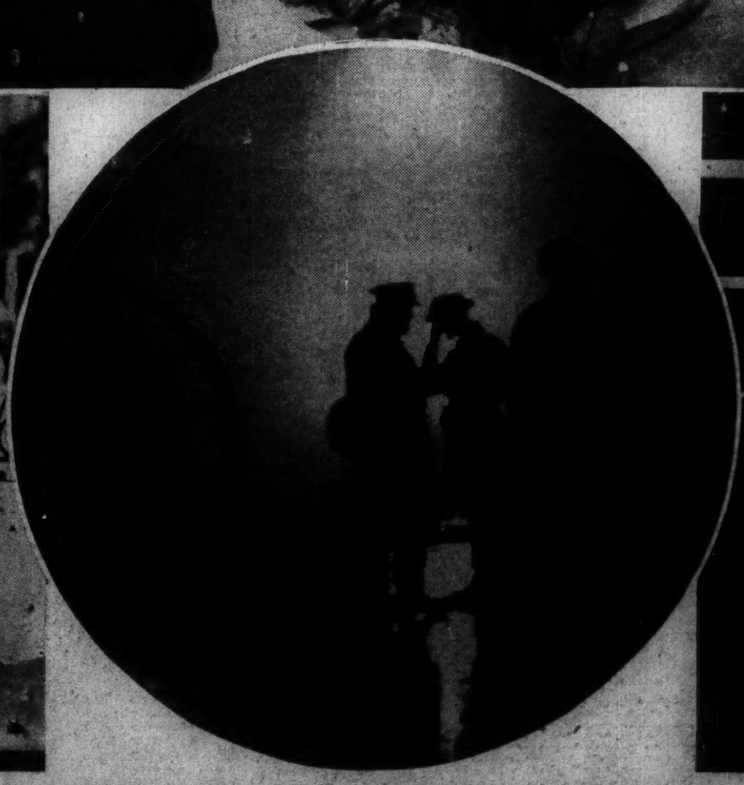
NEW YORK, March 12—Details of a new six-engine German transport plane, which "can carry 130 troops," have been given by the London Radio in a broadcast recorded here.

The plane can carry 130 troops, and has six French Nomorone engines. This aircraft is a monoplane, produced by the Messerschmitt company, and is known as the ME 323.

There seems to be nothing very new about its general design, but it carries a heavy multi-wheel undercarriage to help it to land on rough land.

This is the second six-engine plane recently introduced into the Luftwaffe. The first was the Bloehm-Voss 222 flying boat, which allied planes have shot down in the North African zone, while it was carrying troops and supplies."

These Soldiers, Too, Do Their Part



M. O. I.; Wide World; Fox

Broad Training and Ingenuity Count Heavily in Civilian Defense Work Under Trying Conditions

Top: Rescue Squad of Civil Defense Corps at work on a bombed building in London. Lower left: Air Raid Warden on a London roof guards the tail of a Dornier shot down by British fliers. Lower center: Firemen stand by in the City of London. Lower right: Bunks built in tiers of four in London subway used as a raid shelter.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	5	63½	63	63½	+3
Acme Steel 1g †	21	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
Adams Exp (.45e)	55	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Addressograph ⅛g	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	8	44⅝	44	44⅜	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	32	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Alb&Susq (7½) †	10	98	98	98	—2
Allegheny Corp	256	2	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	17	14	13½	13¾	+1
Allegheny pf $30 ww	116	14⅛	13⅞	14	+1
Allegheny pr pf	31	30¼	29⅜	30	+1⅛
Allen Ludl Stl .35e	9	4⅜	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Allen Indust (Mass)	3	6½	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	9	156	155¼	155¼	
Allied Mills (1e)	2	18½	18½	18½	
Allied Strs (.30g)	107	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg 1.40g	24	31	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	5	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Amal Leath	7	1¾	1½	1¾	
Amal Leath pf ½x	1	18	17¾	17¾	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	10	26¼	25¾	26½	+ ⅜
Am Airlines (1½e)	3	56	55¾	55¾	+ ⅜
Am Bank Note ⅛e	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Am Bk N pf (3) †	170	53	52¾	53	
Am Bosch (1.4e)	8	7¾	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	9	39½	38½	39½	+1½
Am Br S pf 5¼ †	7	130½	130½	130½	
Am Cable & Rad	67	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
Am Can (3)	7	78	77½	78	+1⅜
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	55	34⅜	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
Am C&F wf 8.20g	6	68	66¾	68	+1¼
Am Ch&Cable ½pe	13	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
Am Colortype .15g	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Am Crys Sug ¼e	5	16½	16½	16½	
Am C S 6%wf & †	10	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅛
Am Encaustic Tile	4	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Am Export (½g)	4	27¾	27	27¼	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	206	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Am&FP 5½pf 3¾st	15	65½	64½	64⅞	+ ⅜
Am&FP 5?pf ⅞k	15	72	71	71½	+2
Am & F P 2 pf	146	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ⅜g	*5	35	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leather	8	4	4	4	
Am Home P (2.40)	8	62¼	60¾	62¼	+2⅛
Am Ice	4	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
Am International	9	7⅜	7	7	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	123	12¾	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾k	5	91¾	91	91¾	+1¾
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	5	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
Am M&Met (1¼g)	5	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	19	26	25⅛	26	+1
Am News 1.80	†370	30½	30	30½	+ ⅜
Am Pow & Lt	89	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	23	28⅞	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	53	25½	24⅞	25¾	+1
Am Rad&St S 15e	41	8	7¾	7⅞	
Am R&S S pf 7 †	30	165	165	165	+1
Am Roll Mill .20e	43	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½ †	*400	62¼	62½	62¾	+ ¼
Am Seating (1e)	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bldg 3e †	420	31¼	31	31⅛	
Am Smelt & R (2)	16	42¾	41⅝	41⅞	
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	150	155	153½	155	+2
Am Stl Fdrs ⅛g	24	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ⅜
Am Stores ½g	5	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	21	22½	21¾	21½	— ¾
Am Sugar pf (7)	2	97¾	97	97¾	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob ½g	3	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
Am Tel&Tel (9)	*18	141	140½	141	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	53¼	52⅝	53¼	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	9	54¼	53¾	54	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6) †	100	138	137½	138	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	55	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1.20e)	24	36¾	36	36	— ½
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	117	117	117	—1
Am Water Works	132	5¼	5	5⅛	
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	1	67	67	67	
Am Woolen	84	7⅜	6¾	7¼	+1⅛
Am Wool pf (8a)	7	69¾	67⅞	69½	+2½
Am Zinc L & S	12	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop ⅜g	48	21¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Anac W&C 1½e †	2	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	31	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	36¼	35¼	36¼	— ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	1	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ⅜
Armour Illinois	32	4½	4¼	4½	
Armour Ill pf	5	54½	54	54½	+ ⅞
Armstrong Ck ⅛g	8	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅞
Arnold Const ¼g	2	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
Artcrom Corp ½e	24	7½	6½	7½	+1
Assn Dry Gds ½e	25	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	+1
Atch T&SF (1½g)	99	52¼	51⅜	52¼	+1⅜
Atch T&SF pf (5)	4	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ½
Atl Coast Line 2e	29	24½	23¾	24	
Atl G&W Ind 5e	2	5½	5	5½	+ ½
Atl G&W Ind pf 5e	4	14	13	14	+1
Atl Refining (.15g)	19	22½	22	22½	
Atlas Corp (½g)	79	11¾	11	11¾	+1
Atlas Powd (¾g)	2	62	62	62	+1
Atlas Tack (¾g)	4	9¾	9	9¾	+ ⅜
Aviation Co (1⅛e)	186	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct (1e)	72	17	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜
Ball & Ohio	120	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	36	11¾	11¼	11¾	
Bangor & Ar	19	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+1
Bang&A pf 2½sk	†120	44	43	44	+1
Barber Asphalt	6	16¼	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
Barker Bros (½e)	6	7¾	7¼	7¾	— ¼
Barker pf 2¾ †	5	34⅞	34¾	34¾	
Barnsdall Oil .60	30	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (2e)	73	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigar (1½)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Beld-Hem (.80)	9	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (2e)	12	17¾	16⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	16	38¼	38	38¼	+ ⅜
Benef Ind Ln .30g	*8	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	82	11⅞	10¾	11⅞	+2
Beth & Co (1.80a)	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (1½g)	27	64⅜	64	64⅜	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf ⅛g	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Black & Deck 1.60	*1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ½
Blaw-Knox (.55e)	78	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Boeing Airp (1e)	80	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Bohn Al & Br (2)	*1	46	46	46	+ ½
Bon Ami B 2½	20	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅜
Boston & Maine	16	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Bond Stores(1 60)	3	21⅞	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
Borden Co (.30g)	18	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
Borg Warner 1.60	17	31⅛	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
Boston Roll B ⅛e	19	32½	31	2½	+1¼
Bridgeport Br 1½g	4	11¾	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜
Briggs Mfg (2)	48	27	26	26½	+ ⅜
Bklyn & Qu Trans	25	11	5	5	
Bklyn-Man Tr	14	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Bklyn Un Gas(½e)	8	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	3	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	12	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
Budd Mfg	178	6½	5⅞	6	
Budd Mfg pf	†400	106	100	100½	—3½
Buda Wheel (1e)	51	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	17	17	17	
Bullard Co (½g)	11	23⅛	22⅞	23½	+ ⅜
Bulova Watch (2)	6	29½	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
Burlins Mills .35g	92	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅛
But Mills pf 2¾		56¼	55⅝	56¼	+ ⅛
Burr M 2¼pf 2½s	16	56½	55⅞	56⅛	+ ⅜
Burr Add M (.60)	22	12	11⅞	12	
Bush Terminal	5	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
Bush Term pf 6 †	40	51	51	51	+1½
Bush T B pf 3¾k	†290	123¼	122¼	123½	+ ⅜
Butler Bros (.15g)	38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z (½e)	2	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	9	12¾	12	12	
Byers pf 3.63k †	60	75¼	75	75	
Byron Jack (¼g)	4	20¾	19¾	20¼	+ ¾
Calif Pack (1½)	6	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ½
Callahan Z-Leec	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet&Hec ¼g	26	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ½g	19	18⅞	17½	18¼	+ ⅜
Can Dr G A (.60)	15	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
Can Pacific	214	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3) †	10	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
Carrier&Gen .20e	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Case Th U Co (7e)	5	97¾	96	97¾	+2½
Case (JI) pf 7 †	20	135½	135½	135½	+1¼
Caterpil Tract (2)	4	47¾	46¾	46¾	
Celanese Corp ½g	18	3-¼	32½	32¾	
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	2	103½	103	103	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	70	105	104¾	105	+1
Celanese pr pf 7 †	6	122½	122½	122½	
Celotex Corp (½g)	16	12	11¾	11¾	
Celotex Cp pf 5 †	4	60	59½	60	+ ¾
Cent Aguirre 1½e	11	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
Cent Fdry (.10g)	67	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Cent RR N J	10	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Cent Viet Sug 2½e	6	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Century Rib Mo	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Century Rib pf 7 †	10	99½	99½	99½	—2½
Cerro de Pas (4)	8	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Certified 6%pf †	270	46¾	46½	46½	
Champ P&P pf A †	*10	104	104	104	+1¼
Checker Cab	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
Chesa & Ohio (3)	20	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ⅜
Chi & G W (4)	2	5⅜	5½	5¾	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill	100	6⅞	5½	6⅞	— ⅜
Chi & E Ill A 5%	90	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Chi Great West	52	5¼	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 4sk	25	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order 1.20	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	10	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ½
Chi Ry Is & Pac	18	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Chi R I &Pac	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Chi Yell Cab (1)	7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Chickasaw Cot O 1	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Childs Co	4	2	2	2	
Chrysler Corp ¾g	55	74⅛	72¾	73½	+ ⅜
City Ice&Fuel (1.20)	*1	13	13	13	
City I&F pf 6½ †	20	100	100	100	
City Stores	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Clark Equip (¾g)	1	37⅛	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Clev Grap Br (2e)	1	35	35	35	M'r 11
Clev Gr Br pf(5) †	10	103	103	103	— ½
Climax Mol 1.20e	43	44	43	43¾	+1
Clyett Peabody ½g	6	35½	35¼	35¼	
Coca-Cola (3a)	12	98½	97½	97¾	+ ½
Coca-Cola A (3)	3	68	68	68	+ ⅜
Colgate-P-P ½ss	30	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	6	22¾	22¼	21¾	— ¼
Col & South †	50	10¾		1½	10¾	+2¼
Col & Sou 1 pf	†1430	9¾		¼	9¾	+1¾
Col & Sou 2pf	†410	9		⅜	8¼	+1¼
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	12	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Colum Br A (.30g)	13	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Colum Br B (.30g)	2	17¾	17½	17⅜	+ ½
Colum G & El	243	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Col G&E 6%pf $	4	55	54¾	55	+1½
Colum Pics (½g)	23	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Col Pict pf (2¾k)	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	24	53¼	52¾	53	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	13	36¼	35½	36¼	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .60e	17	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & South	75	⅜	⅛	⅜	
Comw & Sou pf	24	45½	43½	45½	+1½
Com'wlth Ed .35e	11	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	10	5	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	12	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Aircraft	90	20¾	19½	20⅜	+ ⅜
Consol Cigar 1⅓e	2	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Cons Copperm .45e	21	6⅛	6	6	
Cons Edison (1.60)	54	15⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	98	97⅜	97⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	16	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¼k	4	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	3	3	3	3	
Consol Oil (¼e)	28	9	8⅞	9	
Consol RR Cuba pf	18	8	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
Consolodation Coal	9	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
Consolodation Cl pf	2	42½	42½	42½	— ½
Container Corp ¼e	17	21¾	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
Consum Ppf 4½ †	10	97	97	97	+ ¼
Cont Baking ½g	43	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	2	102½	102½	102½	+1¼
Cont Can (1¼g)	8	32⅜	31½	31¾	+ ⅜
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	17	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	44¾	44½	44¾	
Cont Motors (.15g)	34	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Cont Oil Del (1)	31	32	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	8	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40	†110	43½	43	43½	+ ½
Corn Prodcts 2.60	12	57⅜	57¼	57½	+ ⅜
Cotv Inc (¾e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Coty International	7	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	66	18½	17¾	18⅛	— ⅛
Crane cv pf 5 †	40	104	104	104	+2½
Cream of Wh ⅜sg	8	23½	22	23	+1¼
Crosley Corp ¼pe	5	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
Crown C&S ½e	2	24	23⅝	23½	— ⅛
Crown Zellerb (1)	8	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	10	89	89	89	
Crucible Steel (2e)	35	36¼	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	6	79¾	78¾	79¾	+1
Cuba RR pf †	10	17	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
Cuban-Am Sug ¾xe	25	6⅞	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	9	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	53	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf †	440	49½	45	49½	+4½
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	5	25½	25¼	25¼	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	166	9	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	27	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¼g	10	15½	19	19½	+ ½
Davies Ch .60e	17	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ¼
Dayt P&Lpf4½ †	10	111	111½	111½	— ½
Decca Records (1)	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	35	31½	31	31¼	+ ¼
Deere pf 1.40	1	31½	31½	31½	
Del & Hudson	29	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Den & R G W pf	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅜
Detroit Edis .30g	6	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	1	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
Diamond M 1½g	3	31¾	31½	31½	— ¼
Diam Mat pf 1½	2	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
Diant Motor 1¼g	*1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Dist Co-S (k2.22)	6	24½	24¼	24½	+ ½
Dixie-Vortex (½e)	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Dixie-Vo-A 2½ †	130	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅜
Doehler Die C ⅜g	5	25	24¼	25	+ ⅜
Dome Mines h.80g	7	19½	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc (5e)	21	64¾	64	64¾	+1⅜
Dow Chem (3)	2	134	134	134	+ ½
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	17	25	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅞
Dunhill Internat	19	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	9	144¾	143¾	143¾	— ⅞
Dus Light 1pf 5 †	*50	118	118	118	— ½
Eastern Air Lines	9	34½	34½	34¼	+ ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
Eastman Kodak (5)	7	153	151½	153	+1
Eaton Mfg (3)	7	39	38⅜	39	+1
Edis Bros Strs .80	2	14	14	14	
Ei & Mus Ind .06g	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Ei Auto-Lite 1½g	11	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
Elec Bond (1e)	18	13⅜	13	13¼	
Ei Power & Lt	83	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Ei Pow&Lt 36 pf	11	42¾	41	42	+3½
Ei Pow&Lt 57 pf	42	46¼	44½	45¾	
Ei Storage Bat (2)	5	39	38	38½	
Ei Paso N G 2.40	*1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
Emp Pub Service	80	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Emp PS2Sk pf 6 †	10	76½	76½	76½	+2
Equit Office Bldg	10	¾	¾	¾	
Erie Railroad (1e)	28	13½	13	13	
Erie Railroad ct 1e	139	13	12¾	12¾	
Erie Rail pf A (5)	11	46⅞	46½	46¾	+ ⅜
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	5	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
Evans Products	12	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	4	26¾	26½	26½	
Exchange Buffet	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Fairbanks Mor (1)	7	39½	39¼	39½	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	11	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&Tract ¼g	*5	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	8	27	26½	27	+1
Fed Mogul (1)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .10g	38	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs .45e	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Fed D Strs pf 4¼	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	M'r 9
Ferro Enam	2	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Fid P F Im 1.60a	5	45¾	45½	45½	— ¼
Firestone T&R ⅜sg	23	30½	29¾	30½	+1⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	107	107	107	+ ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	*3	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅞
Flintkote (¼g)	6	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅜
Florence Stove (2)	3	29	29	29	+ ½
Florsh Shoe A (2)	3	24½	24¼	24½	+1¼
Follansbee Stl	14	7	6½	6½	— ¼
Follans Stl pf	†120	40	40	40	+ ½
Food Fair Stores 1	2	10½	10½	10½	
Food Mach .35g	*2	47	46¾	46¾	+ ⅜
Foster Wheeler	*24	14¾	14¼	14⅝	+1
Foster Wh pf 7 †	10	127	127	127	M'r 11
Fost W & pf 2½ †	150	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 11
Francisco Sugar	7	7½	7	7	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	7	36	35¾	36	+ ¾
Fruehauf Tre 1.40	1	21	21	21	M'r 11
Gabriel Co .10g	9	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Gair (Rob) (¼e)	21	3½	3½	3½	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Gamewell ½g †	20	24½	24½	24½	+1½
Gar Wood Ind ¼e	109	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
Gar W Ind pf (½)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Gaylord Cont ¼e	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	2	9	9	9	
Gen Am Trans (2e)	2	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ⅜
Gen Baking (.15g)	45	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	50	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	32	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	14	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
Gen Cab pf 3¾k	†230	67	66½	67	+ ½
Gen Elec (1.40)	54	35¼	35	35¼	
Gen Foods (.40g)	11	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
Gen G&E A	21	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gen G&El cv pf †	10	106	106	106	
Gen Mills (4)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	
Gen Motors ½g	48	48½	47¾	47¾	— ⅜
Gen Out Adv .20e	1	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¼e)	6	18¾	18	18	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	6	1½	1	1	
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	3	19	18½	19	+ ¼
Gen Real & ULP	17	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Gen Refract (.30g)	8	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅜
Gen Shoe (¼g)	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Gen SC pf 1¾sk	†370	71¾	70½	70½	+ ½
Gen Tel (1.60)	*16	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½g	*24	20½	19⅝	20	+1¼
Gillette S R .45e	17	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf 5	1	69	69	69	
Gimbel Bros	66	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
Gladden Co (.30g)	6	20½	20	20	
Gladden cv pf 2¼	1	4¼	4¼	4	+ ⅛
Glidd (Admf)	20	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	
Gimbel Bros (.20)	7	2⅜	2¼	2½	— ⅛
Goodrich(BF) ¼g	78	34⅜	33⅝	34¼	+1⅛
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	4	92⅞	92½	92½	— ½
Goodyear T&R ½ss	73	32⅜	31¾	32⅝	+1
Goodyear T&R pf 5	3	98	97¾	98	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery 1.40	12	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	89	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Granby C Min .40	5	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
Grand Union	4	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	33	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40a	12	32	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	10	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	41	27¾	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug (1g)	*6	26½	26	26	+ ⅛
Green (H L) 2a	11	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ¼
Greyhound Corp (1)	13	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Grum Air Ex 1½e	28	14½	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
Guantan Sugar	4	3½	3

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
3000	Aero Sup B (.80e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
600	Ainsworth (¼g)	6¾	6½	6½
200	Air Assoc	2¼	2¼	2¼
1300	Air Investors	31	31	31
100	Air Inv cv pf (.30g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Air-Way Mfg (.10g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	97½	97½	97½
100	Allied Prod (2)	28½	28½	28½
80	Alum Ltd (h8a)	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
200	AlumCo Am (1g)	121⅛	120⅝	120⅝
150	AlumCoAmpf (6)	112	110¾	110¾
110	Am Book (⅝g)	30½	29¾	30⅛
200	Am Box Board (¾e)	6¾	6½	6¾
100	Am Cap pf (.15k)	13¾	13¾	13¾
500	Am Cen Mfg (.70e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
350	Am CP&LA (⅝g)	28	28	28
100	AmCP&LA new (.34g)	26½	26½	26½
200	Am Cit P&LB	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	Am Cyan B (.60)	39¾	39	39
4500	Am&Fgn P war		1	1
2400	Am Gas&El (1.60)	24	23½	24
25	AmGas&El pf (4¾)	103	103	103
200	Am Gen (.15e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	33½	33¼	33¼
50	Am Laun Mch (½g)	24	24	24
600	Am Light&T (1.20)	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
100	Am Meter (¼g)	23¼	23¼	23¼
25	Am Pot Ch (1½e)	57	57	57
2300	Am Republics (.35e)	9	8¾	8¾
500	Am Seal-Kap (¾e)	4½	4⅜	4⅜
8500	Am Superpow	½	½	½
100	Am Superpow 1 pf	78	77	78
1200	Am Superpow pf	9	8½	8⅝
3100	Am Superpow pf (¼)	3½	3⅜	3½
300	Am Thread pf (¼)	4	4	4
100	Am Writ Pap	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	10½	10½	10½
100	Apex Elec Mfg (1e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
20	AppalEl Pow pf(4½)	3¼	3	3
4900	Ark Nat Gas	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
18000	Ark Nat Gas A	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
400	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	8¼	8¼	8¼
700	Ashland (1&R (.40)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1500	Atlantic G Fish (½e)	34	34	34
200	Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	5	5	5
200	AtlAtl Rayon	1½	1½	1½
10900	Atlas Corp war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Automat Prod	4½	4½	4½
100	Auto V Mach (⅝e)	23	23	23
200	Babcock & Wil (1½e)	33½	33½	33½
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	36¼	36¼	36¼
4300	Baldwin Loco war	5¾	5½	5½
4000	Barium Stn Stl	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Basic Refract (.10g)	8	8	8
100	Beanit Mills (.60)	10¾	10¾	10¾
3100	Beech Aire (1e)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
900	Bellanca Aire	4⅜	4	4⅜
200	Berk & Gay Furn	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Birdsb S Pdy (1)	9¼	9¼	9¼
600	Bliss (E W) (3)	14¼	14¼	14¼
4300	Blue Ridge	2¼	2	2
100	Blumenthal (8)	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	Borne Scrym (2½e)	26	26	26
1000	Bruce Tr L&P (h1e)	14	13¾	14
900	Brees Corp (1½e)	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
4400	Brewst Aero	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Bridgpt Mach	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
800	Brill A	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Brill B	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
660	Brill pf	61	58¼	60½
100	Celan	2	2	2
100	Brown F&W (.10e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Brown F&WA (1k)	12	12	12
200	Brown Rubber	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
100	Bruce (E. L.) (¼g)	13½	13½	13½
200	Buckeye PL (.20g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
4800	Buf N&EP pf	14¼	13½	14⅛
50	Buf N&EP $5pf	88	88	88
400	Bunk Hill & S (1)	11½	11¼	11½
200	Cab El Prod vtc	¾	¾	¾
1200	Cal El Pow	3¾	3¼	3⅜
800	Callite Tung (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Can Marconi (h.04e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Cap City prod (¼g)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
100	Carnation (1a)	41	41	41
100	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	110½	110½	110½
3400	Carrier Corp	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
500	Catalin Am (.10e)	4¼	4	4
1500	Cen & SW Ut	9¾	9¼	9¼
1600	Cessna Aire (1e)	9	8¾	8¾
200	Chamb MW St (.15g)	6	6	6
200	Childs pf	11½	10½	11
8800	Cities Service	8¾	8⅝	8¾
1650	Cit Svc pf	79	77	77½
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Claude Neon Lts	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	ClevElII (⅛g) xd	32½	32¼	32½
100	Cleve Tract (¾g)	12⅝	12½	12⅝
3100	Cleve Tract (¾g)	2½	2½	2⅝
400	Colon Develop	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Colonial Air	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1400	Colo Fuel & I war	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Colts P F Arm (¾g)	37	35	36½
900	Colum G&E pf (5)	1¼	1	1¼
17400	Colum O & G	⅛	⅛	⅛
2100	Comwith & So war	18	18	18
50	Comm P Svc (.40g)	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Comm Wat Svc	9¾	9¾	9¾
350	Compo ShM (.15g)	61	61	61
200	Cons G&E Bal pf C(4)	105½	105½	105½
10	Con G&E Bal pf C(4)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1600	Cons Gas Ut	4½	4	4
400	Cons Ret Strs (.35e)	9	8¾	8¾
300	Cons Stl Corp (¾g)	15	14¾	15
1700	Cont Roll & Stl (2)	12¾	12½	12½
500	Cooper-Bess (⅝g)	6	5⅞	5⅞
250	Cooper Range (⅝e)	84¾	84¾	84¾
10	Cord&Rey pf (3k)	2	2	2
3500	Cosden Petro	2¼	2	16¾
400	Cosden Petro pf	19½	19½	19¾
2100	Creole Pet (½a)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	C W Liquid	¼	¼	¼
100	Croft Brewing	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Crowley Milner	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Crown C Int A (.40e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Crown Drug	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1600	Cuban Atl Sug (2½e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Darby Pet	15	14¾	15
650	Dayton Rub	55	55	55
25	DennisonM prpf (3)	2½	2½	2½
1300	Derby Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
2900	DetMichStove (.20e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	DivcoTwinTrk (¾e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Dobekmun (¼g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Driver-Har (2.40)	26	26	26
100	Durh Hos B	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Duro-Test	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Duval Tex Sul (2e)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
1100	Eagle Pitch Ld	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	East Gas & F	2	2	2
650	E G&F 6nf (1⅛k)	29½	29	29¼
250	East Sta pf B	18½	18½	18½
150	E G&F prpf (4½)	54¾	54	54¾
$2000	El Bond & Sh	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
1300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	61½	60	61½
900	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	56¾	55½	56¾
650	El Pr P&L 2 pf A	21½	19½	20¾
800	El P&W war	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Electrographic	7	6¾	7
1800	Emerson Elec (.35e)	6½	6	6
30	Emp Dis El pf (3k)	90¾	90¾	90¾
19	Empire Pow (½k)	31½	31½	31½
1500	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Equity Cp $3 pf	29¾	29¾	29¾
800	Esquire Inc (.35e)	3¾	3½	3¾
9300	Fairchild Av (1e)	10	9½	10
500	Fairchild En&Air	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	8	8	8
1000	Fansteel Met (¼e)	13¾	13¼	13½
125	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	83¾	83	83
200	Ford M Can A (h1)	19	19	19
300	Found Ind Eng	2¼	1⅞	1⅞
10	Found In En pf	15	15	15
100	Fox (P) Brew (1)	15½	15½	15½
100	Fuller (GA) (2e)	13½	13½	13½
25	Fuller 4¾ pf (4)	57½	57½	57½
100	Gen Fireproj (⅛g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Gen Share	1½	1½	1½
100	Gen Share pf (60)	66	66	66
25	Gen WatG&E pf (3)	34½	34½	34½
100	Gilbert (AC)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2600	Glen Alden Coal	14⅜	14	14⅜
50	Godchaux Sug A	34	34	34
100	Godchaux Sug B	6½	6½	6½
100	Goldfield Con	½	½	½
100	Gorh Mfg (½g)	25½	25½	25½
100	Grand Rap V (.40)	5	5	5
400	Greent T&D (1e)	8¼	8	8⅛
300	GrocStrProd (.15e)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
9000	Gulf Oil (1)	44¾	43¾	43¾
100	Hall Lamp (.30e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Hammer Pap (¼g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Hat Cor Am B (¼g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Haseltine (½g)	28	28	28
100	Hearn D Strs	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Hecla Min (¼g)	6	6	6
100	Hewitt Rub (¼g)	13½	13½	13½
150	Heyden Chem (¼g)	96	96	96
600	Hoe (R) &Co A	21	20½	21
200	Holl C Gold (h.65)	8¼	8¼	8¼
260	Horn & Hard (1.80)	24½	24¼	24⅞
50	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	17½	17½	17½
600	Humble Oil (¾g)	68¾	68¼	68¾
100	Hum-Ross F (.075g)	4½	4½	4½
200	Huyler's	⅞	⅞	⅞
3900	Ill Iowa Pow	3	3	3⅛
4550	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6¼	6	6¼
700	Ill Iowa Pwpf (¾k)	32	31½	31¾
600	Ill Zinc (¼g)	12¾	12½	12⅝
800	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
10	Ind Svc 6 pf	22	22	22
20	Indpls P&L pf (3¾)	100	100	100
350	Ins Co N Am (3½)	74½	74	74⅜
1300	Int Hyd-El pf	6¼	6	6
300	Int Indust	2¾	2¼	2¾
900	Int Petrol	15¾	15¼	15⅝
700	Int Prod	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
600	Int S Raz B	¾	¾	¾
100	Int Util A	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Intern Pw Del pf	3½	3½	3½
200	Irving Air Ch (1)	10⅛	10	10⅛
1700	Jacks (F. L.)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Ken-Rad T&LA (⅝e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Kennedy's (.40g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Kings C Ltgpf8 (3½)	48	48	48
600	Kingston Prod (.10)	3	3	3
200	Kirk Lake GM (h.04)	¾	¾	¾

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
10000	Koppers Co pf (6)	2½	2½	2½
1000	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	13¼	12½	12½
400	Yake Shore M (h.80)	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Le Tourneau (1)	11	11	11
100	Letourn Real	6¾	6¾	6¾
3200	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Leonard Oil Dev	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Line Material (½e)	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	Locke Ad Ch (1.30a)	17¼	17	17¼
200	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Long Is Lig	11	11	11
75	Long IsL pf B	28½	28	28½
800	Loudon Pack	6¼	6¼	6¼
4100	Louis L&E (.10g)	7	6¾	7
1300	Manati Sug war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1200	Manati Sug war	11	11	11
100	Marc Int Mar (.138e)	4	4	4
300	Marion St Shov	4½	4½	4½
100	Massey-Harris	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	McWill Dredg (¼g)	9¾	9¼	9¾
100	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
3700	Merritt-C&S	8¼	7¾	7¾
700	Merritt-C&S war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Mesabi Iron	1¼	1¼	1¼
1100	Mich Bumper	1¼	¾	¾
100	Mich Stl Tube	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
700	MicromatHone (.20e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Mid St P Svice	7½	7½	7½
5700	MidWestCorp (.35e)	20¼	20¼	20¼
30	Midvale (¼g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Mid-West Air	3½	3½	3½
200	Midwest Oil (.90)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Mid West Ref (.25g)	56	56	56
75	Minn Min&M (.20g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Missouri P Svc (.60e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1200	Molybdenum ⅛g 22B	19¾	19¼	19¾
150	Monarch M T ¾g	1½	1½	1½
1800	Monogram Pict	25	25	25
25	Moody Inv pf pf (3)	4¾	4½	4¾
600	Mount Prod (.90e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Mur Ch Mfg .30g	11	11	11
400	Nat Bellas Hess	11¾	11	11
200	Nat Cont (1)			

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
21	Am P&L 6s 2016	101	100¾	100½
2	Am Writ Paper 6s 61	91¼	91¼	91¼
21	As Elec 4½s 53	57	56¾	56¾
15	As G&E 5s 50	19½	19	19⅛
2	As G&E 5½s 77	19½	19½	19½
10	As G&E 5s 68	19½	18¾	18¾
21	As G&E 4½s 49	19½	18¾	19⅛
5	As T&T 5½s 55 A	79½	79½	79½
31	Baldw L 5s 50	118⅝	115⅞	116
1	Bickfords 6½s 62	102¾	102¾	102¾
40	Cen Ill E & G 3¾s 64	107¼	107¼	107½
40	Cen St El 5½s 54	29¾	28	28¾
18	Cen St El 5s 48	29½	28	28¾
5	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	49	49	49
1	Cities Ser 5s 62	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	Cities Ser 5s 58	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
14	Cities Ser 5s 50	88¾	88⅝	88⅝
1	Cit S P & L 5½s 49	91½	91½	91⅝
12	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	90½	90	90
26	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	91¼	90¾	91¼
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	102	102	102
21	East G & F 4s 56 A	86¼	85⅞	86
11	Elec P&L 5s 2030	92¾	92½	92½
3	Fed Water 5½s 54	104½	104	104
3	Fla P&L 5s 54	105	104¾	105
2	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1	Gen Pub S 5s 53	99	99	99
3	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	93	92¾	93
1	Green Mt Pow 3¾s 63	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Groc St Prod 6s 45	79¼	79¼	79¼
2	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	103½	103½	103½
6	Ill Pow &L 6s 53	106¾	106½	106⅝
2	Ind Pow 5s 63A	81¾	81¾	81¾
2	Indnapls Gas 5s 52	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
3	Inters Pow 6s 52	42	42	42
6	Inters Pow 5s 57	79	78¾	79
11	Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	53	53	53
3	Jer Cen P&L 3½s68	107½	107½	107½
1	Lou P&L 5s 57	109¾	109¾	109¾
5	Mengel Co 4½s 47	101	101	101
3	Midland Val 5s 43	85½	85¼	85½
3	Minn P&L 5s 55	108½	108½	108½
6	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	104½	104½	104½
14	Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	116	115	115
18	N Eng G&E 5s 50	87½	87	87½
5	N Eng G&E 5s 48	87¼	87¼	87¼
7	N Eng G&E 5s 47	87½	87	87½
4	N Eng Pow 5s 48	88¼	88¼	88¼
4	N Eng Pow 5s 61	109¼	108	108
43	Pub Sv Ind 4s 59 A	102	102	102
2	Pug Sd P&L 4½s 50D	90¼	89¼	89¼
1	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	88	88	88
3	Scullin Stl 3s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
6	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	63½	63½	63½
12	So Ind By 4s 51	69	68½	69
7	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	100	100	100
1	Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69	107½	107½	107½
5	Ogden Gas 4s 45	109½	109½	109½
18	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	108½	108½	108½
2	Okla Nat Gas 3¾s 55	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
3	Pac P & L 5s 55	78½	78	78½
3	Stand G&E 6s 40 st	78½	78½	78½
4	Stand G&E 6s 51	78¾	78¼	78¾
12	Stand G&E 6s 57	77	77	77
1	Stand P&L 6s 57	109½	109½	109½
3	Tex P&L 5s 56	86	85½	86
6	Twin CRT 5½s 33 A	100	99¾	100
36	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	81	81	81
1	York Rys 5s 47 st			

Foreign Bonds

$	Medellin Col 7s 51	18¼	18¼	18¼
2	Rio de Jan 8½s 59	22¼	22¼	22½
44	Russian 6½s 1919	3½	3½	3½

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

‖ Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (uri) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co.

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., maker of aircraft parts, reported 1942 net profit of $1,510,897, equal to $4.34 per common share, compared to profit of $1,501,338, or $4.27 per common share in 1941.

N. Y. C. Revenue Bills Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—New York City has sold by allotment $40,000,000 revenue bills at a rate of 0.55 of 1 per cent. The paper is dated March 12 and matures May 3.

Tax May Be Cut If Paid Before Due

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee today approved a plan to reduce by as much as 4 per cent the tax obligations of persons paying income taxes before they come due, thus encouraging individuals to go on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Word of this action came shortly after President Roosevelt expressed opposition to the Ruml skip-a-year tax plan on the ground that the net return to the Government under that plan would be less.

Under the Ways and Means Committee proposal a taxpayer remitting any part of the taxes on his current year's income by March 15 would be given a discount of 4 per cent on that part, by June 15 3 per cent, Sept. 15 2 per cent, and Dec. 15 1 per cent.

Thus if any taxpayer desired to estimate the tax obligation on his 1943 income and pay up before next December 15, in addition to paying his 1942 tax obligation, he would get the discount, depending on how early the payment was made.

Hoped to Provide Incentive

By this method, committee Chairman Robert Doughton (D-NC) said, it was hoped to provide an incentive for taxpayers to achieve pay-as-you-go—that is the payment of taxes in one year on the basis of income the same year, instead of on income of the previous year, as at present.

The Chief Executive indicated to a press conference his opposition to the Ruml idea of abating tax obligation to get on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The fact is, he said and figures prove it, that persons, especially in the higher brackets, would save a great deal of money in taxes through the Ruml system. That, he said, seems to be pretty well established.

"But you have no objection to pay-as-you-go, you just object to the forgiveness?" he was asked.

Mr. Roosevelt gave no direct answer, remarking only that his questioner was getting into deep water. The high tax payer, he said, would pay less under the Ruml plan.

Informed that Beardsley Ruml, author of the plan, had taken the opposite view in testimony on Capitol Hill, Mr. Roosevelt said it wasn't a question of the view but one of taking figures on somebody's tax return. There is only one answer, he said, and it is a matter of mathematics.

To a question as to whether the figures are available, the President said the Treasury had sent him some on different brackets, starting at $10,000 and going up to that containing the 10 richest men in the country. He said names could not be released, but he had no objection to the Treasury's releasing the figures.

"Do you think it matters if we get less from 10 men, if we get more from a lot of others?" a reporter inquired.

The President said he didn't know about that but his impression was the other way.

In addition to approving the discount plan for taxpayers, the House committee also adopted a resolution which, if it passes the Congress, would provide:

1. Corporations may have until September 15, instead of April 21, to file with the Internal Revenue Bureau petitions for adjustments under the relief provisions of the excess profits tax. The 1942 tax law recognized that some hardships might occur from the systems of determining excess profits, due to variations in histories of previous earnings and the capital structure of corporations, and relief provisions were provided.

2. Extension from three months to one year the period in which postwar ,credit bonds may be grantetd to corporations after the date of filing returns on income. Corporations are given such bonds by the Government for postwar credit on any taxes paid above 80 per cent of their net income.

The incentive discount for income taxpayers was adopted as a part of the compromise tax collection system approved by the committee wednesday to make pay-as-you-go optional, with each taxpayer continuing to remit on the basis of income of the past year, if he desired or going on a current system by doubling-up to pay on the past year while at the same time remitting the tax on income of the current year.

Under the discount plan, however, no part of the discount could be applied on taxes based on 1942 income since technically this liability was due as of last Jan. 1. The earliest the discount could be applied would be on 1943 income.

Withholding Levy

Under the committee plan, a 20 per cent withholding levy is provided against the taxable portion of all wages and salaries, effective July 1. Such collections would not be an additional tax but would be applied against actual taxes as now provided by law.

As an illustration of how the incentive discount could work, a taxpayer might estimate his tax on 1943 income and, by paying it before June 15, could get a 3 per cent discount. Thus in the first half of 1943 he would have paid all of his 1943 tax and the first two quarters of the tax on 1942 income—a total of 1½ years in the six months. Then the withholdings against his earnings after July 1 would be applied to the obligation against his income in the last half of 1942. On January 1, 1944, the taxpayer would be on a complete pay-as-you-go basis, the earnings withholdings then being applied against his tax on 1944 income.

Similarly, a taxpayer could make a partial advance payment at any time in the future on taxes based on the then current year income, get the percentage discount, and gradually achieve a pay-as-you-go basis.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	7	8½
American Barge Line Co	23½	25¼
American Hardware Co	22½	23¾
American Manufacturing	35¾	...
American Manufac 6 pf	...	6½
American Wringer Co	24¾	...
†Amoskeag Company	6¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	35½	36
Appleton Company	...	3½
Applied Arts Corp	4½	4¾
Arlington Mills	29½	31¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	48½	49½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¼	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14¾	16
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	33¾	34½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105	...
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13½	14¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $3 pf	61¾	...
Bird & Son Inc	17½	19¾
Boston Wharf Company	23¾	25
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	1.70	2.00
Brown Co	34¾	36¾
Brown Co pf	5	6
Campbell A S Co Inc	39	...
Central Railway Signal A	31¾	34½
Chapman Valve Manufac	15½	16¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	21¾	23
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	36	37
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	23½	25¼
Domestic Finances Corp pf	64¼	67½
Draper Corporation	16	17¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	8¾	8½
Eastern Corporation	18¾	20½
Eastern Corporation pf	9½	11¾
Exolon Co	11¾	12¾
Family Loan Society In	23¾	26¼
Family Loan Society pf A	38½	43
Food Fair Stores Inc	21¾	19¾
Fruit of the Loom	13½	14¾
General Fire Extinguisher	36¾	39
General Machinery	9½	11
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	20¼	22½
Goodall Worsted Company	9¾	11½
Graton & Knight Co	84½	88¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	29¾	32¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	33	35
Great Northern Paper Co	31¼	...
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	14	...
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	31½	33½
Harrington & Richardson	9¼	10¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	10¼	11
Haywood-Wakefield Co	14½	16¼
Haywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17½	19¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	34¼	36½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	32	34
Hooker Electro Chem	7¾	8¾
International Machine Tool	25¾	...
Keith-Georges E Co	8½	9½
Kendall Company	15¾	17¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	29½	31¾
Landers Frary & Clark	19¾	21½
Lincoln Stores Inc	107	...
Lincoln Stores Inc pf	45¾	48½
Long-Bell Lumber Co	101	103
Ludlow Mfg Associates	37¼	39½
Marathon Paper Mills	87½	90½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	32¼	34½
Merck & Co	111¼	113¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	33¼	36¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	59¾	...
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	31	34
†Metal & Thermit Corp	9	10½
Middle Falls Company	5¾	6
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	19¾	21½
Nashawena Mills	53¾	...
Nashua Gummed C Paper	24¾	26¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co	66½	70¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Wise Thinking Is World's Great Need

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following article is written by Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong, of Houston, Texas, Chairman of the International Relations Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. In 1940, as Chairman of International Relations for the Texas Federation, Mrs. Armstrong was appointed as Good Will Ambassador from the women of Texas to those of Latin America, and made a 17,000-mile trip, visiting the capitals in most of the Latin American Republics.*

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 20

By Nancy Rupley Armstrong
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The world we want is a world in which ignorance has given place to an understanding of the divine law of good that underlies the universe and in which the fears of humanity have dissolved at least in a measure. Not otherwise can or will a better world be evolved in which both men and women can live at peace in plenty.

Fear of lack and limitation causes men of greed to hoard the fruits of the earth and the jealous to be envious of their stores. Ignorance of divine law causes men to kill to adjust inequitable balances and they thereby plunge earth into deeper fear and greater lack while hoarder and envier, alike, suffer loss of happiness, peace and prosperity.

Out of fear have sprung all the wars that have scourged the earth; and ignorance has held men in bondage to their own limiting beliefs while just beyond the veil of human comprehension, infinite resources have continuously existed awaiting but man's discovery and utilization.

Veil Being Penetrated

Within the past century the veil has been penetrated by a few of vision, who have perceived laws, always existent, and who through courage and perseverance have proved these laws could operate in human experience for the betterment of the race, and a new age is dawning. The present conflict that encompasses the earth is but the breaking up of outgrown beliefs and false standards, and as always, the darkest hour precedes the dawn.

Change and readjustment are invariably disturbing and difficult, especially when men are being tested as to their readiness for progress. Unfortunately humanity as a whole seems more willing to sacrifice her sons on the field of battle than to rise mentally to meet the new day.

Whether we realize it or not, the world is passing through the greatest mental revolution and physical readjustment mankind has ever known and there is no possible way to stem the tide or return to the earth-bound life of yesteryears.

Out of the realm of thought have come, in the past century, startling inventions that have revolutionized human experience and changed values and standards, hopes and ambitions. The motion picture is presenting to the masses, through visual education, heretofore undreamed-of worlds, awakening desire in practically every human heart for better estate; and like a great tidal wave desire is rising. Through aviation, men are spanning continents and oceans between suns, and with camera and lens they have penetrated and explored earth's last frontier. Radio is sending even whispers around the world while television challenges imagination. All this is drawing men into such intimate associations that no longer can a nation or people live in isolation or unto itself. The great problem of the universe and that which has brought the present great holocaust upon us is that humanity has not kept pace mentally, morally and spiritually with the material and mechanical inventions.

Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong

We need to remember that this war did not begin with the rolling of Nazi Panzer columns through the Polish Corridor nor at Munich when Czechoslovakia was betrayed nor yet with the rise of Hitler to power. Hitler is but the symbol or personification of the ancient lie "Ye shall be as gods" which was whispered by the serpent into the ears of the woman and which first found expression when Cain slew Abel to possess and dominate. This enemy has started every war. This is the enemy that must be defeated before enduring peace can come.

Evil Always Aggressive

The forces of evil are always organized and aggressive, while men of good will are content to live unorganized, disunited, the preys of the aggressor, forgetting that righteousness and freedom must be defended as definitely in the stime of peace as in war.

Hitler's rise to power is evidence of the strength and force of organization. His followers were few when he assumed control of the great German nation, but his forces were organized and aggressive. He understood the power of aggressive mental suggestion, now called propaganda, and the occupied countries were conquered first through disunity and fear. It is evident then that there never was a time in human history when it was so essential for the constructive righteous forces of the world to organize and unite to war aggressively against the evil.

Aside from the great Christian church which stands like a lighthouse in the storm, women's clubs, men's organizations, all groups, working for co-operation and a higher standard of civilization, are aiding to hasten the day of the brotherhod of men. These groups must not waver under the stress of war but instead they must strengthen their cords and widen their borders. Their opportunity for service is compelling. This global war, this "total war" is indeed the Armageddon. It is universal because it must be fought and won in men's hearts and minds. It must be an individual victory over selfishness, greed, jealousy, envy and hate. As there is nothing in the mass that is not in the individual first, the world is free or slave in proportion to the individual thinking of its peoples.

One cannot envision the future without taking into account the past, for peace and a new world order will not come with mere surcease of battle. Peace can come only when the causes that brought about the present debacle have been honestly faced and corrected. No reign of law and order can be achieved on a basis of unrestricted competition for material things either individually or nationally. Under the power of liberated thought and creative genius today earth is ready to pour forth overflowing abundance for all. The great adventure of the future must be for men to learn to distribute and share earth's bounty.

Law of Harmony

It is no vain dream or transcendental theory that men shall live unselfishly, honestly, justly, decently, kindly, one with the other. This is the law of good and of harmonious being. These attributes are as basic and fundamental to law and order in human affairs as is the principle of mathematics to the harmony of numbers.

The great French democrat and poet, Victor Hugo, wrote at the Peace Conference in 1849:

"A day will come when a cannon ball will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and the people will be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe shall be seen extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean, exchanging their products, their industry, their arts, their genius, clearing the earth, peopling the desert, improving creation under the eye of the Creator and uniting for the good of all these two irresistible and infinite powers, the fraternity of men and the power of God."

This is the world we want.

This is the twentieth of 30 articles.

HELP FOR YOUR BUTTER RATION!

S-T-R-E-T-C-H ¼ lb. Butter into ½ lb. Spread with KNOX Gelatine

KNOX SPREAD
Patent Applied For

1 teaspoonful Knox Gelatine
1 tablespoonful cold water
¼ pound butter
½ teaspoonful salt
½ cup evaporated milk

1. Soften gelatine in the cold water.
2. Dissolve thoroughly over hot water.
3. Cut butter into small pieces and heat over hot water until soft enough to beat, *but do not melt the butter.*
4. Add dissolved gelatine and salt to the milk, having milk at room temperature. Gradually whip milk into butter with a Dover (or rotary) egg beater or electric mixer until milk does not separate.
5. Add coloring, if desired.
6. Pack in dish or container and place in refrigerator until hard. Keep in refrigerator when not in use.

Note: For making 1 lb. spread with ½ lb. butter—follow same directions, but double the ingredients called for in the ¼ lb.

For making 2 lbs. spread with 1 lb. butter, follow same procedure as above, using 1 envelope Knox Gelatine, ¼ cup cold water, 1 lb. butter, 1 teaspoonful salt, and one large can evaporated milk.

Note: Fresh milk may be substituted for evaporated milk, in same proportions and following same procedure (using preferably top of a quart bottle), in which case you would soften the gelatine in milk instead of water. In making two pounds of spread, you would use 1 pint of fresh milk.

The above recipe may also be used for Oleomargarine.

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Motive for Spending Is Key to Control Of Finances—Budget Plan Explained

Fundamentals for Handling Personal and Domestic Finances—No. 2

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This, second of three articles, offers a basis rather than a formula for controlling expenditure. The problem is, of course, one that every family works out in the wisest way according to its own needs.*

By Harry Newton Clarke
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The accounting system of any progressive company is set up so as to help the proper authorities recognize any leakages the minute they begin to appear. Thus it becomes quite easy to stop these before they become dangerous.

If this be good practice for any business house, why is it not likewise a wise procedure for an individual or a family to follow?

No business house would say it is too much trouble to keep such accounting of finances—and yet many persons say that very thing. In most instances they mean it may be too embarrassing.

Good business accounting systems are set up on the basis of determining why money is spent rather than just what for. In other words, experience in business shows that most leakages just "grow" and can best and most surely be caught by keeping the accounting for expenditures on this basis of why they are made so as to get at the motivation.

It is this kind of accurate accounting that spells in the main, the difference between success and failure. Success grows out of catching these leakages early enough to stop them before they become dangerous and too deeply set. Growing out of this is the third fundamental in proper handling of finances.

Third Fundamental

Keep an accurate record of income and expenses through an accounting system based upon why money is spent rather than just what for. To do this honestly will be a real test of character. Unless the record is kept honestly in all details the whole effort will fail.

Since, therefore, we are facing into this financial problem from the character standpoint, we should carefully consider what headings we should have under which to keep our record of expenditures safely and correctly. Many years of experience with hundreds of persons have proved to me that the following headings are adequate to take care of all expenses.

1. Board and room for the single person.
   Home account for the married person, the wife to be manager of the account.
2. Clothing — husband, wife, children.
3. Education.
4. Occupation.
5. Recreation.
6. Health maintenance.
7. Savings and insurance.
8. Benevolence.
9. Unnecessaries.
10. Personal comfort.
11. Emergency.

Home Account

This account is almost entirely self-explanatory. In the case of married couples it should include all items incident to the carrying on of the home, including regular household expenditures such as those for food, gas and electricity, supplies, laundry.

Clothing Account

Here again not much explanation is required. Only such items of expense as are actually made for clothing purposes should be charged here. In the case of the family, this account should be divided into three major portions for husband, wife and children.

Education Account

There should be definite conviction that the education resulting from any expenditures recorded here is of worth-while character. Certain types of reading, some theater tickets, and other similar items could not properly be charged to this account.

Occupation Account

Whatever expense is necessary and caused by a person's occupation should be charged to this account. This could readily include special tools, clothing, portions of automobile expense. This is the place to charge income tax payments.

Recreation Account

Here is an account which needs to be watched carefully. Remember that recreation means anything one does after finishing his day's work which restores him mentally, physically or spiritually so that he returns to work with renewed vigor and enthusiasm. This does not include any of those items which afford only amusement.

All recreations are pleasurable—but all amusements are not recreative. Only such items as furnish recreation in the true sense should be charged to this account. Maybe portions of automobile expense could be charged here.

Health Maintenance Account

To this account should not be charged much of the cost of recovering health. Good judgment means maintaining health and, after all, this is more economical than recovery.

Savings and Insurance Account

This account was covered quite clearly and completely in the first article of this series. Just keep in mind that this should be a programmed and planned expenditure.

Benevolence Account

Benevolence covers all monies placed in church or philanthropic activities. In other words, expenditures of money from which one plans for no monetary returns. It is my suggestion that one-half of this account's total be put into the work of the church directly.

Unnecessaries Account

Here is where one needs to be particularly careful. This account does not carry a cheerful title but a necessary one for it means just what this title implies. No one will rid himself of this account entirely, but the trick is to reduce it to the very minimum. To it should be charged all items of expense which are in reality unnecessary when judged from the motive prompting the expenditure. This classification could, of course, embrace such things as tobacco, liquors, also some cosmetics, many theater tickets, much automobile expense, considerable reading matter and, in fact, all expenditures which from the standpoint of good motives are made without any good reason.

Personal Comfort Account

To this account it is suggested that all laundry bills be charged, haircuts, shines, shaving expenses, beauty parlor costs to a limited extent and all similar items. Keep in mind the charges here are those based upon a just pride in appearance and not false pride.

Emergency Account

To this account should be charged all monies used to help poor relations and hard-up friends. In time these come to all persons or families. Money thus used becomes in most instances an item of expense but whatever of it comes back might well be placed over into the savings account as "manna from heaven."

Many times persons have asked me, "Where would you charge money spent for dances, or lodge dues, or Christmas gifts?" In reply I have said to them, "Why did you spend the money for these items?" When their reply was given it was not difficult at all to determine to which account it was to be charged.

No person can answer such questions for another. It is just here when the right answer is given as to the real motive that one sees to what an extent such accounting is an index to character.

After keeping the foregoing expense account honestly for one full year, let the husband and wife sit down together and look at the picture of themselves as revealed in the figures. It will become necessary to adjust these figures by taking some things out of one account and adding to another until, with this adjustment, the figures show a satisfactory picture of what these two really want their home and family life to contribute to the generation in which they are living. This forms their budget.

No Standard Budget

With this adjusted set of figures they will have a budget for their home, and this is the only kind of a budget worth while for any home. There is no average family, so there can be no budget for the average family. No business house, no matter what its line of business, works on a standard budget, but each works out a budget to accomplish its own purposes.

To make this adjustment from the expense accounting requires again that it be done by the husband and wife together and with common understanding of what are the aims of their home life.

Many well-intentioned couples have undertaken budgetary control of their money upon some standard budget plan, only to find that this did not really fit their problems, and have thus become discouraged. This is unfortunate, for budgetary control, when properly understood and used, is one of the finest things ever introduced into financing.

Remember, the budget which will work for your home or for you as an individual is the one built by yourselves for your situation alone.

Third article will appear next Tuesday

Week's Menu for Family of Four Using Only 44 Points

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What with food shortages, ration points, meatless days and the ever-present budget, it's going to take extra planning to serve attractive, filling meals.

With the announcement of point values for the first ration period comes the problem of balancing the point budget. Today's menus were planned for a family of four whose ration period allotment is 192 points. This set of meals calls for the expenditure of 44 points, roughly a week's point allotment.

To stretch your ration, you'll want to start collecting a new set of recipes—recipes to make good use of fresh fruits and vegetables in season, to use variety meats and to use canned and dried fruits and vegetables in combination with other foods to stretch them.

If you spend beyond your point ration one week, it means taking a cut the next week. Count your store of home-canned foods, too, substituting them in these menus wherever you can.

Occasionally, you may want to spend points on pantry staples—a bottle of catsup, perhaps, or a box of raisins. Dried peas, beans and lentils are comparatively low in point values, so you'll want to use them more often than high-point canned ones.

Point Shopping List

	Pts
1 small can (No. ½) peaches, sliced	6
1 No. 2½ can tomatoes	24
1 No. 1 tall can tomato juice	14

Sunday

Breakfast
Broiled Grapefruit
Waffles and Bacon Sirup
Cocoa or Milk

Dinner
Roast Duck
Mashed Potatoes and Gravy
Green Beans
Pickles Hot Rolls
Waldorf Salad
Cheese Crackers

Supper
Mixed Vegetable Salad Bowl
Bran Muffins
Baked Custard with Currant Jelly

Monday

Breakfast
Tomato Juice
Oatmeal
Toasted Rolls
Cocoa, Hot Cereal Beverage or Milk

Lunch
Vegetable Hash or Duck Hash
Pickles
Graham Rolls
Fresh Fruit
Milk or Buttermilk

Dinner
*Liver Birds
Steamed Cabbage
Lyonnaise Potatoes
Relish Tray
*Peach and Rice Custard Loaf

Tuesday (meatless)

Breakfast
Orange Juice
French Toast with Cinnamon or Honey
Cocoa, Hot Cereal Beverage or Milk

Lunch
Cauliflower Soup
Toast Croustades
Carrot Sticks
Molasses Cookies

Dinner
Fish Fillets
Twice-Baked Potatoes
Spinach
French Fried Onions
Floating Island

Wednesday

Breakfast
Baked Apples
Poached Eggs on Toast
Cocoa, Hot Cereal Beverage or Milk

Lunch
Spanish Rice
Green Salad
Gelatin Whip
Milk or Buttermilk

Dinner
Smothered Chicken
Mashed Sweet Potatoes
Broccoli with Lemon or Brussels Sprouts
Grapenut Pudding

Thursday

Breakfast
Fresh Grapefruit Juice
Hot Whole Wheat Cereal with Honey
Toast
Cocoa, Hot Cereal Beverage or Milk

Lunch
*Jiffy Chicken-Vegetable Soup
Toasted Lettuce Sandwiches
Fresh Fruit Salad
Milk or Buttermilk

Dinner
Creole Spaghetti-Meat Casserole (using Canned Tomatoes)
Lettuce Salad
Home Canned Fruit
Vanilla Wafers

Friday

Breakfast
Home Canned Tomato Juice or Sliced Oranges
Dry Cereal
Cornbread Muffins
Cocoa, Hot Cereal Beverage or Milk

Lunch
Jelly Omelet
Cole Slaw Rye Toast
Fresh Pears
Milk or Buttermilk

Dinner
Vegetable Plate with Egg
Hot Apple Muffins
Blanc Mange

Saturday

Breakfast
Homemade Applesauce
Scrambled Eggs
Toast Marmalade
Cocoa, Hot Cereal Beverage or Milk

Lunch
Cottage Cheese-Vegetable Salad
Plain Muffins
Tapioca Cream

Dinner
One-half Grapefruit
Beef-Kidney Stew
Toasted French Bread
Hot Gingerbread

***Liver Birds**

1½ pounds liver
2 cups small bread cubes
2 tablespoons minced onion
3 slices cooked bacon, diced
Pepper
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of celery salt
½ teaspoon baking powder
Hot water

Have liver sliced very thin and remove membrane from edge of each slice. Combine remaining ingredients, moistening with some of the bacon fat and sufficient water to make a firm, but not dry, stuffing. Place a tablespoon or more of stuffing on each slice of liver and fasten with toothpicks or skewers. Brown in greased skillet, season with salt and pepper and cover bottom of pan with water. Cover pan tightly and simmer about 2 hours. Remove rolls, make gravy of remaining liquid. Serves 4 to 6.

***Peach and Rice Custard Loaf**

1 small can (No. ½) sliced peaches
6 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons flour
Pinch of salt
¾ cup milk
1 egg yolk
½ teaspoon almond extract
1 cup cooked rice (about ⅓ cup raw)
½ cup sifted dry bread crumbs

Drain peaches. Combine sugar, flour and salt in top of double boiler. Add ¼ cup milk and egg yolk and beat well. Add remaining milk. Cook in double boiler about 15 to 20 minutes, or until thick, stirring occasionally. Remove from heat, add flavoring and fold in rice. Cover bottom of buttered loaf pan with half of bread crumbs, pour in a third of rice custard, then cover with half of peaches. Repeat until all are used. Sprinkle with remaining bread crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 35 minutes. Let cool about 15 minutes before unmolding. Serves 4.

***Jiffy Chicken-Vegetable Soup**

4 chicken bouillon cubes
2 cups boiling water
1½ cups very finely diced vegetables
1 to 2 cups diced cooked chicken
2 cups scalded milk
Salt and pepper
Small piece butter

Dissolve bouillon cubes in boiling water, heating and stirring until thoroughly dissolved. Add finely chopped vegetables (shredded cabbage, minced turnip, potato, etc.). Cook about 10 minutes until vegetables are tender. Add chicken, salt and pepper and scalded milk. Heat thoroughly. Add butter. Serve hot.

Australians Want Fair Share In Postwar Civil Aviation

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair announced to the House of Commons March 11 the organization of an RAF Transport Command as the result of agitation for Britain to make an effort to recoup its wartime loss of position in world air transport.

The new command is expected to be a counterpart of the United States Transport command whose activities in building a round-the-world air system have caused grave concern in Britain over the British postwar position in commercial air competition.

The question recently made prominent by a speech of Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, Representative in Congress, has resulted in proposals for international agreement for sharing the air.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, March 12—Reports published here in the last few days, emphasizing attention by the United States to the development of postwar civil aviation, have given new impetus to the campaign of Australian air transport services to push their interests.

Their purpose is to persuade the Federal Government, the war notwithstanding, not to relegate civil aviation to the background.

It is being emphasized that America, by making a nice adjustment between immediate war needs and postwar plans, will face peace equipped with airplanes, crews, ground personnel, and airdromes to "do the world's air-carrying business."

It is concerned that no one may justly criticize America for this preparedness, but it is felt that there is no excuse for the Empire [and Australia as an Empire unit] failing to lay a groundwork which will ensure full participation in the commercial air transport of the future.

Must Be Ready

The part Australia may play is naturally limited, but the Federal Government is being urged not to overlook the fact that Australia must be ready to participate in overseas services as well as operating services within its own territories.

While looking primarily to a lead from Britain, farseeing Australian airmen feel that whatever Britain may do, Australian participation in the vast program of postwar transocean air transport is essential.

At the moment Australian interest lies largely in the preservation of air links with Britain via the Indian Ocean in which America has not yet appeared to any noticeable degree.

Here it is felt is a sphere in which Australia has an ideal opportunity to assume its rightful share of overseas air transport.

Security of Long Seaboard

Apart from future commercial possibilities of separate service via both Africa and India there is the fact that such service would help maintain the security of Australia's long and thinly populated western seaboard.

In this as in other phases of transocean air development one meets in aviation circles the feeling that Britain, unless it awakens to the needs of the day, will be giving America literally a flying start while placing itself in a position in which it will have to depend largely on the benevblence of its wartime ally.

The benevolence of that ally may be great, but an echo is now being heard here of the words of a highly placed London spokesman who said recently: "We would be happier if we were assured by Empire Governments that they have in mind some program to provide necessary equipment for continuance of development of Empire routes."

Within the Commonwealth

But while looking to Britain for a lead in development of overseas services, Australian authorities already are planning for expansion a peacetime civil aviation within the Commonwealth.

This was made clear by the Director General of Civil Aviation, A. B. Corbett, who recently announced that preliminary steps already had been taken with the object of making it possible for a resident of any Australian center to obtain air transport to any other part of the Commonwealth every day of the week at a cost not exceeding 6d a mile.

The plan also envisages mails and freight carried for about a penny a pound for 100 miles.

Mr. Corbett suggests the establishment of 22 distribution centers, each having a 300-mile radius and covering all of inhabited Australia, including even sparsely populated areas.

Between all these centers it is planned to run a minimum of one daily air service, increasing to five times daily between large centers of population.

Situation Summarized

Mr. Corbett sums up the situation by saying: "The lessons of the war left no doubt that no country can hope for progress, or even maintain its position, without a merchant air service in addition to its merchant marine service."

He adds: "This postwar plan goes farther than internal transport. The transocean services which will be established after the war will link up with it. Mails may be flown from the United States to Australia in less than three days. It is felt that it would be absurd for mails to take another three days to cross Australia. Therefore we must be ready with an up-to-date internal air service.

"The setup required to put the plan into full operation is comparatively small measured by wartime enterprises.

"Admittedly it will require a larger fleet of commercial aircraft than Australia presently possesses, but airdromes are already available."

But while Mr. Corbett's statement is reassuring so far as internal air transport is concerned it fails to remove doubts concerning services linking up Australia with the rest of the world.

Vlasoff's Credentials Received in Australia

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia
March 12

Lord Gowrie, Governor General of Australia, received the credentials of the new Soviet Minister, M. Vlasoff, yesterday and told the Russian diplomat that "both our peoples are encouraged by the knowledge they are fighting not only for the preservation of their own way of life but for a better future for all mankind."

"When our enemies are overcome," Lord Gowrie said, "and we are able to turn our effort to the problems of restoration, rehabilitation, and progressive betterment of our peoples, it is my hope that the U. S. S. R. and Australia will continue their present association in accordance with the principles of co-operation laid down in the British-Russian treaty last May."

New York and Oklahoma Papers Of High Schools Win Top Honors

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Newspapers published by students of the Jamaica, N. Y., High School and Central High School of Tulsa, Okla., won top honors yesterday, including special wartime awards, at the nineteenth annual convention of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association.

The Hilltopper of Jamaica High and the Tulsa School Life were awarded the medalist honors for high schools with more than 500 students. The special wartime citation was awarded them for "playing an outstanding part in contributing to the nation's morale, to its health, to its financial well-being, and to its manifold relief activities."

The more than 2,000 delegates at the convention were advised by Charles R. Corbin of the Office of Censorship that they must observe the censorship code for newspapers as carefully as do the nation's daily newspapers.

"Each one of you who handles copy for publication is, in a sense, carrying a powerful bomb," he said.

Before the honors were announced judges surveyed 835 publications from schools in 44 states, the District of Columbia and Canada. Certificates, instead of peacetime plaques of gold, silver and bronze, were given winners of first, second and third places in the various publication classifications.

Musicians' Hearing Put Off Until April

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—William Feinberg, Secretary of Local 802, Musicians Union, announced March 11 that hearing of charges brought by members of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra against Dr. Artur Rodzinski, its new conductor, had been postponed until mid-April at Dr. Rodzinski's request.

Mr. Feinberg said the hearing, scheduled to start March 11, was postponed to permit the conductor to finish his Cleveland season without interruption.

The charges were filed with the union by Calmen Fleisig, Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the orchestra, and they accused Dr. Rodzinski of defaming the character and jeopardizing the livelihood of 14 men whose contracts were not renewed.

BABY DIET HINTS

When the time comes to begin feeding baby cereal—start with the right one! One that has the smooth, creamy consistency you find in Gerber's Cereal Food and Gerber's Strained Oatmeal. Both mix as smooth as formula. At first, flavor won't mean so much as smoothness! But how baby will appreciate the good taste of Gerber's later on! Both are pre-cooked—just add heated milk or formula.

Gerber's *Baby Foods*
Cereals...Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

Jack Shewchuk Returns; May Help Bruins Sunday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Help for the Boston Bruins as they point towards the Stanley Cup play-offs was possible in the arrival today of Defenseman Jack Shewchuk, who left last week to join the Canadian Army and who has been granted a short leave before entering active service.

Shewchuk arrived in Boston shortly before noon and went to the Garden where he practiced with his teammates, who smiled their welcome at seeing him again reach for his skates and No. 8 jersey. Jack admitted, however, that the length of his stay was indefinite. He could not say upon arrival whether or not he would play here Sunday night.

Ross Glad

Probably most glad to see the hard-working defenseman was Manager Art Ross, who immediately began to experiment with his forward lines. In taking his place beside Johnny Crawford again, Jack could release Busher Jackson for duty up front and Ross announced he would try three new lines against Montreal Canadiens here Sunday night.

Ross said he could put the Busher with Bill Cowley and Herb Cain, moving Art Jackson to center for two of the newcomers from Providence, Oscar Aubuchon and Norm Calladins. Bep Guidolin and Don Gallinger could get a new linemate in the third Providence player, Ab De Marco, with Yank Boyd sitting out as the 15th man.

Left March 2

Shewchuk participated in the Bruins' 3-1 victory over Detroit Red Wings here March 2, leaving immediately after the game for his home in Brantford, Ont., with the express purpose of enlisting in the Canadian armed forces. It was not known at the time definitely whether he would be back or not, but it was pointed out that if the usual practice were followed, Shewchuk might be granted a short leave of absence. He left Toronto last night.

It is now with a feeling of greater confidence that the Bruins await the Stanley Cup playoffs. Shewchuk is not the best defenseman in the league, but he is experienced and gives all he has every minute. He works hard to overcome his shortcomings, and he frequently takes chances even at the risk of harm to himself. More than that, his return gives the Bruins four experienced defensemen, along with Crawford, Capt. Dit Clapper and Flash Hollett.

Over the Blue Line

Today the Bruins had clinched second place without lifting a hockey stick. When Detroit beat Toronto 2-1 last night to win the National League championship, the Leafs fell too far behind the Bruins to catch them. Only Chicago can tie the Bruins in points—by winning three games while the B's lose twice—but the Bruins would still win second place by virtue of having more victories than the Black Hawks.

♪ ♪ ♪

A terrific scramble for a play-off berth will now be entered into by Toronto, Chicago, and Montreal, which are closely bunched in the standing. Toronto has the hardest task, for they must play their two remaining games with Detroit. Montreal and Chicago meet in Montreal Saturday night in a game that could go far towards eliminating Canadiens.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two assists each by the Bentley brothers of Chicago last night enabled them to catch Boston's Bill Cowley in the individual scoring race, and the three are tied today with 67 points. Chicago and Montreal tied 4-all in the Windy City. Cowley may find it difficult to rack up a lot of points playing with new linemates, but he has an advantage in playing both of his last two games at home. The Hawks are on the road for their last three contests, and the Bentleys have had poor success away from Chicago Stadium this season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Detroit's championship is the fourth won by Jack Adams in his 16 years as Red Wings manager. As a matter of fact, Jolly Jack has been the only boss the Wings have ever had, and his record over a 10-year period has been unmatched in the league. He had league championship teams in 1934, 1936, and 1937, and Stanley Cup champions in 1936 and 1937 when his great Barry-Aurie-Lewis line was at its peak. The past two years he has been in the Stanley Cup finals, only to lose to Boston in four straight in 1941, and to Toronto last spring after winning the first three games.

National Hockey League

To Play		W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ags
3	Detroit	24	12	11	59	159	111
2	Boston	23	17	8	54	180	167
2	Toronto	20	19	9	49	190	155
3	Chicago	17	16	14	48	163	161
3	Montreal	18	19	10	46	165	178
3	New York	10	29	8	28	146	231

Results March 11

Detroit 2, Toronto 1.
Chicago 4, Montreal 4.

Eastern League Has Eight Teams Ready to Start

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12 (AP)—Clubs of the Class A Eastern Baseball League tackled in earnest today the problem of finding suitable near-by training sites, after the circuit's biggest concern, contracting eight teams to compete, had been overcome.

A franchise for the Utica Braves, formerly of the suspended Class C Canadian - American loop, was signed last night by Eastern's President Tommy Richardson and the Rev. Harold J. Martin, co-owner of the Braves. This assures the circuit of eight teams.

Similar Deal

Earlier in the day Richardson closed a similar deal with the Elmira Pioneers, which previously announced, along with Williamsport, Pa., that they were withdrawing for the duration. Elmira's franchise, along with Utica's, will be presented for ratification at a league meeting in New York City Sunday.

The Scranton, Pa., club will train at Bloomsburg, Pa., Normal School, and Binghamton on its home field. The rest of the teams, Richardson said, are considering localities and should have them selected so training can start about April 4. The season opens May 4.

Father Martin signed a check for $1,850 required by the American Association of Baseball Leagues of clubs competing in class A circuits, and Utica team boosters immediately launched a campaign to collect $10,000 for expenses. Funds will be raised by contributions and the sale of tickets, $3,600 worth being peddled at last night's meeting.

Need Manager

Two former major league players are being considered for manager, Father Martin said. He declined to name them. Several offers have been received from major loop teams desiring to affiliate with the Braves, he added.

Utica's first game will be with Albany, the location yet to be selected, Richardson said. Utica and Albany competed about 20 years ago in the former Class A New York-Pennsylvania circuit.

Representing Elmira interests, John J. Hassett and Levi Ginsberg announced a campaign to raise $15,000 for the Pioneers. Elmira will operate under a working agreement with the Philadelphia Athletics of the American League.

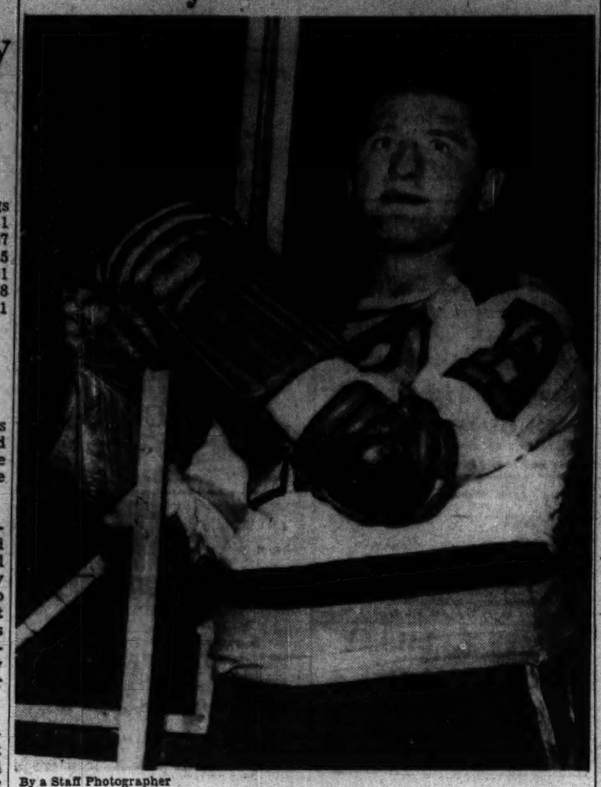
The league roster comprises Albany, Binghamton, Elmira, and Utica of New York; Scranton and Wilkes - Barre, Pa.; Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass.

Manhattan Accepts

NEW YORK (AP)—Manhattan College has accepted an invitation to compete in the National Invitation Basketball Tournament which starts in Madison Square Garden March 18. Manhattan is the seventh school to accept, the others being Fordham, St. John's, Creighton, Western Kentucky Teachers, Toledo and Rice.

Washington and Jefferson later was selected by the tournament committee as the eighth team, completing the field. W. and J. has won 16 and lost three with one game still to play against Duquesne Saturday night.

Rejoins His Mates



By a Staff Photographer

Jack Shewchuk

Returning to Boston after enlisting in the Canadian Army, Jack Shewchuk may be able to help the Bruins as they point for the Stanley Cup play-offs. He arrived here today, and may take his place alongside Johnny Crawford in Sunday night's game at the Garden against Montreal Canadiens.

Yale-Harvard Swimming Meet Features Al Ford

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Yale's powerful swimming varsity visits Cambridge tomorrow evening for its annual meet with Harvard; and if seats in the Indoor Athletic Building were reserved, the place would have been sold out weeks ago.

Why should an ordinary Crimson-Eli meet arouse such interest among the sporting public? Merely this: in freshman Alan Ford, the Yales proudly present the leading swimmer of this generation and one of the greatest freestyle men in the history of stop watches. Even the Harvards are forced to admit that this boy is terrific.

A Freshman

Ford twice this winter has shattered Johnny Weismuller's 100-yard world freestyle record of 51 seconds, which had remained on the books for a number of years. Alan first lowered the figure to 50.8 seconds, then a short while later came back with a 50.6 performance. Further, he helped the Yale 400-yard freestyle relay quartet establish a new world record. And remember, the boy just now is a freshman.

Like a majority of our more talented swimmers, Ford spent his early life far from the icy winds of Northern United States. His mother and father originally came from Illinois, but a governmental position took the elder Ford to the Canal Zone where, in 1923 at Panama City, Alan was born. The boy learned to get around in the water unaided at the tender age of four and when 15 was competing with the Balboa Athletic Club.

To Mercersburg

Young Ford also represented Panama in the International Pan-American Swimming Championships, and in 1940 in this competition won the backstroke, finished second in the 100-yard freestyle, third in the 440 and third in the 880. No one in the meet approached his all-around performance, and that same year he came North to enter Mercersburg Academy in Pennsylvania. While there he did 54.4 seconds for the 100-yard freestyle, 2m. 11.8s. for the 220, 4m. 56s. for the 440 and posted 61.3 seconds for the 100-yard backstroke.

Wearing the Mercersburg colors, Ford won the National A.A.U. 220-yard freestyle crown in the Yale pool last spring. After entering Yale in July, he won the 100-meter freestyle in the National A.A.U. Senior Outdoor Championships and placed second in the 220.

Expert Coaching

Ford, of course, could get through the water at an amazing clip long before he arrived at New Haven, as his prep school times prove. But under the coaching of Yale's Bob Kiphuth, young Alan has developed into a super-star, with the end of his record-smashing career not yet in sight. Thanks to Kiphuth's careful handling, the boy now threatens to rewrite the swimming guide every time he walks to the edge of a pool, leans forward and plunges into the water.

As far as the Harvard vs. Yale single is concerned, this will not be much of a meet tomorrow night. The Elis should pile up a huge point total. On their last appearance in dual competition at Cambridge, they won all except one event while amassing a 56-19 victory. This time they figure to equal or better this performance.

However, all the crowd wants is a look at this Ford boy, and the collegians could undoubtedly fill the Boston Garden if somebody would build a pool in there. Just once in a lifetime do we see an athlete with the dominating character of this youngster who took his early strokes in the blue waters of the Bay of Panama.

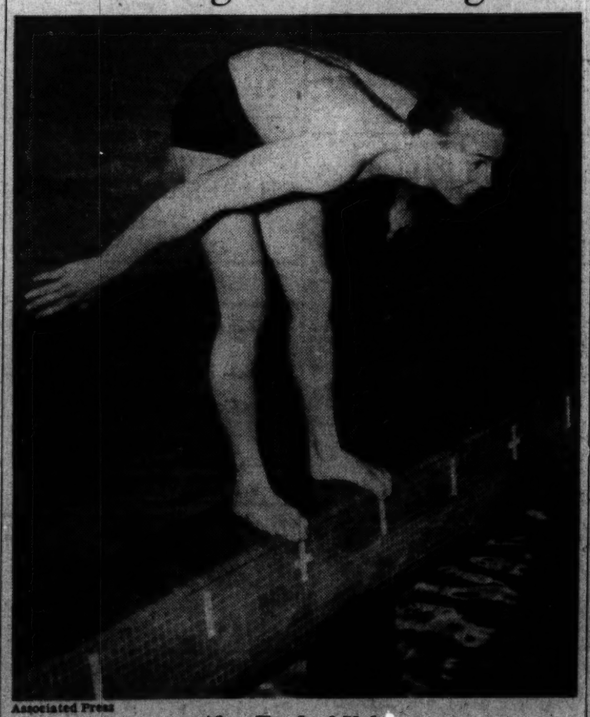
♪ ♪ ♪

Ford's chief competition in this meet with Harvard will come from his team mate, Brewster Macfadden, who was clocked at 50.8 as anchor man on the 300-yard medley relay team that broke the world record about a month ago.

♪ ♪ ♪

Macfadden is lost in the shadow of Ford, but Brewster is likewise an outstanding sprint swimmer, as his 50.8 for the 100 indicates. In fact, Ford's best times might not have been possible if "Mac" had not been in the water near by to push him.

Coming to Cambridge



Associated Press

Alan Ford of Yale

This brilliant young Yale freshman, who twice has shattered Johnny Weissmuller's 100-yard freestyle record of long standing, swims against the Harvard varsity tomorrow evening in the Indoor Athletic Building pool in Cambridge. The Eli is a heavy favorite to take the annual meet.

Olympics Share Garden Ice With Medford and Melrose

The Boston Olympics, who continue their competition in the Eastern Amateur League play-offs, share the ice with Boston schoolboys at the Garden tonight in an attractive double-header that begins at 7:30.

Appearing before the 'Pics tangle with New York Rovers at approximately 8:45 p. m. will be Melrose and Medford high school hockey teams, who will meet to decide the Metropolitan championship. The schoolboys will play two periods before the Eastern League teams take the ice for their first period, and will play their final period immediately afterwards.

Split Series

The Olympics, who split a two-game series with Philadelphia Falcons a week ago in their opening play-off games, are hoping to take the Rovers into camp tonight and then come back against the strong Curtis Bay Coast Guard at the Garden tomorrow night. Sunday they shift their scene of operations to Madison Square Garden in New York.

Making his bow with the 'Pics tonight will be still another new player in Don Menzies of Niagara Falls, another of Eddie Shore's nominations. Coach Hago Harrington plans to use him as left wing on a line with Hank Dyck and Gerry Desrosiers.

The Dartmouth line will be only two thirds present, as Bill Harrison finds he will be unable to play hockey any more this season. To fill out the wave with Dick Rondeau and Bill Riley, Harrington will probably choose from Jim Edgeworth, Jerry Bauer, and Norm Walker.

Strong Line-Up

Both the Rovers and the Coast Guard finished ahead of the local skaters in the regular season, but the Olympics are hopeful of making up in the play-offs. Even with the loss of Harrison, they are icing one of their strongest line-ups, and if young Phil Carey holds up in the net, they see no reason why they should not make a more than creditable showing.

While the schoolboys are playing for the Metropolitan title, ostensibly they could be playing for the State or even the New England title. No other teams in the section appear to have as much on the puck as Medford or Melrose, who already have played to two ties this winter.

Medford dethroned Melrose this season as champions of the Greater Boston League and is hoping to make the decision stick. Melrose wants to regain lost prestige. It should be quite a game. G. C.

Around The Hub

Haegg May Come

Track fans heard some interesting news today. The Amateur Athletic Union of this country announces that Gundar Haegg and two other famed Swedish runners are willing to come to the United States for outdoor competition, including the National Championships. The possibility of Haegg and Greg Rice getting together, therefore, is brighter than ever. The other Swedish runners are Arne Anderson and Hakan Lidman.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Air Priorities Office of the U. S. Army refused to give Haegg space on a trans-Atlantic plane last fall, when he attempted to come over here for the winter indoor campaign. But the A. A. U. now thinks that it can obtain transportation this spring. It was also learned that Rice has been invited to compete in Sweden next summer, which probably would mean that the American champ could return to Sweden with Haegg and his companions.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's basketball varsity closes its season tomorrow evening in the Indoor Athletic Building by playing the second game of its annual series with Yale. The Crimson won the series opener at New Haven last Saturday, 55-38. As the Eli has yet to win an Eastern League game this winter, the locals should have little difficulty closing out their schedule with a triumph. With the cage game timed for 8:30 and the Yale-Harvard swimming meet at 7:45, the customers will be able to see most of both tests, and for the same admission.

♪ ♪ ♪

Most of the local news today has a Harvard accent, but it also is announced that Dick Meechem will captain next year's Crimson hockey varsity. He was chosen by the lettermen as they gathered in the Dillon Field House for the annual picture. He was a sophomore defenseman this winter, was born in Evanston, Ill., and prepared at St. Paul's School.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . H. Sherman Howes, Jr., defeated his clubmate and rival, Harold Kaese, in the finals of the Middlesex Bowl squash tournament last night. . . . Despite "Boo" Morcom's triple, Dartmouth's well-balanced track team defeated the University of New Hampshire 73-35. . . . When Northeastern meets the University of Maine on the Orono track tomorrow, the Huskies' winter athletic season will come to a close. . . . Among University of Illinois' athlete Army Reservists who reported yesterday for active service are gridder Don Gazzaniga of Marlboro, Mass., and hockey players Ed Gerosa of New Haven and Renso Balestri of Springfield.

♪ ♪ ♪

Entered in the N. E. A. A. U. basketball championship which opens at the Charlestown Boys' Club are Lawrence Y. M. C. A., Cohasset Coast Guard and Boston Cardinals. Expected to enter are the Boston Y. M. H. A., Coast Guard Induction Center, Lynn Y., Charlestown Navy Yard, and teams from Tufts and B. U. . . . John B. Kelly, administrator of the Physical Fitness Division of the Federal Security Agency at Washington, will speak at B. U., on March 17. . . . Hyde Park, defending district high school champion, has qualified 24 track men for tomorrow's finals at the Armory. Following Hyde Park are East Boston with 18, Brighton with 12, Roslindale with 11, South Boston with eight, Jamaica Plain and Brandeis Vocational with six each, and Charlestown with one.

Dartmouth Loses Its Tenth Coach

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Osborne B. Cowles, Dartmouth basketball coach for the past seven years, has been commissioned a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve and will report for active duty on April 1, Athletic Director William H. McCarter announces. Cowles is the 10th member of a Dartmouth coaching staff of 14 to enter the armed services.

Cowles, whose current Indians clinched Dartmouth's sixth consecutive Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship against Pennsylvania here, will serve as a member of the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board for the third Naval District in New York.

MacPhail Busy

WASHINGTON (AP)—One of the hardest working officers in the capital is Lieut. Col. Leland Stanford McPhail, former boss of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Senior Golfers See Two Upsets In Sebring Play

SEBRING, Fla., March 12 (AP)—Two more upsets were staged yesterday in the ninth midwinter tournament for national amateur senior golfers at the Kenilworth Lodge course.

In the first, Raleigh W. Lee of Columbus, Ohio, defending champion and three times title-winner, was eliminated by Frank W. Sampson of Atlanta, Ga., 2 and 1. Lee beat Sampson in the 1940 finals and eliminated him in the semi-finals last year.

H. B. Lovell of Cambridge, Mass., was the other victim. He was defeated 5 and 4 by J. W. Dodge of Syosset, N. Y. Lovel lost to Lee in the finals last year.

Fred L. Riggin of Port Huron, Mich., another favorite, advanced to the semi-finals by defeating Laurence Carpenter of South Orange, N. J., 6 and 5.

Howard O'Brien of Grand Rapids, Mich., who staged the event's first upset by eliminating W. H. Lindroum, Hackensack, N. J., medalist, defaulted.

Pitt, Notre Dame Renew Grid Series During '43 Season

PITTSBURGH, March 12 (AP)—It took a world war to do it, but Pitt and Notre Dame are renewing one of the gridiron's most colorful series next fall after a lapse of six years.

Jimmy Hagan, athletic director at the University of Pittsburgh, announced the two teams will clash here on Sept. 25 in the first game of the year for each team.

"It's a one-year agreement, but may be extended," Hagan commented.

For Notre Dame, the Panthers replace Stanford, which had to be dropped because of wartime travel difficulties. The Irish also substituted the Iowa Seahawks at South Bend Nov. 20 for Southern California. The Pitt contest filled their 10-game card.

Pitt's schedule hasn't been changed, but Hagan said some of its games, notably with Nebraska and Southern Methodist, might have to be scratched.

Hewitt on War Job

DETROIT (AP) — The Detroit Tigers announced that Murral Hewitt, rookie right-handed pitcher, will stay on his war job at East St. Louis, Ill., instead of reporting next week for spring training at Evansville, Ind.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

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LOCK Repairs, Keys, Radio, Electrical, Plumbing, Heating. Hoss Swartz's Barber Shop, 334 Mass. Ave., BOSTON. Ken. 7774

RUG CLEANING BY OUR NEW Process Domestic, Deodorizer and Disinfecting Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing 9x12 Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets $4.95 Orientals $7.95 ADAMS & SWETT, RUG CLEANERS HIGhlands 4100 BOSTON, MASS.

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WALTHAM, MASS.—9 rooms in comfortable duplex house; good condition; coal heater and range; quiet neighborhood; garage; garden; $45. 70 Lonola Street. Call Waltham 0943.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Employed mother wants home for twin girls 4½ years old; best references. Write only to Apartment 210 at 1425 East Avenue.

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N. Y. C., 1 W. 67th St.—Sublease 4½-room duplex, unfurnished, April 1st; walnut paneled walls in dining room, living room; tiny, complete kitchen; two bedrooms, bath, five closets; 24-hour switchboard service; swimming pool, restaurant in building; pleasant, quiet; around corner from Second Church; sacrifice $85 monthly to October 1st. Ask to see Apt. 501.

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FOR RENT—6-room sunny apt. in Concord, Mass.; available Apr. 1; near Christian Science church, schools, trains and village shops. Con. 233. Mrs. Chas. Mason, 10 Hubbard St.

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BEAUTIFUL corner, 3 windows; Hudson view; 2 closets, 2 beds; others $6.50 to $12.00 (tourists $1.00 daily); also unfurnished. THOMPSON, 358 West 108th St., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 537 W. 121st St.—Desirable outside, sunny; water, housekeeping, homelike. $6.50-$8.50. CAthedral 8-8640. Nettleton.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 2-W)—Desirable location; every convenience; all trans.; quiet; near park, church. CO. 5-8365.

N. Y. C., 425 West End (80th)—Sunny, single front room; business woman; kitchen privilege, $30 month. SC 4-4609. King.

N. Y. C., 70th (3025 Broadway) (8-F)—Spacious, sunny, studio type, opposite bath; quiet, comfortable; also single. EN. 2-9461.

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TWO persons to assist in boarding school kitchen, middle-aged couple considered; live in; experience not necessary. Write: GEORGE E. HUNTER, Litchfield, Connecticut.

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BOYS WANTED—Shipping clerks, stock boys, office boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

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STENOGRAPHERS: Several	To $35
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I B M TAB OPERATORS	Att
INS CLAIM ADJUSTERS: Exp	Att
MANY OTHER TECHNICAL OPENINGS	Att

WANTED—Active man or boy for outdoor news stand, N. Y. C. Write Box S-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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WOMAN—Share work, pleasant home, $60 laundry, $60 per month. Write Box X-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. or Tel. Bay 9-8368.

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MAN with engineering background has had experience in Industrial Relations, personnel work, real estate. Now connected with large company desires make contact with progressive essential enterprise in Fairfield County, Connecticut. As a beginning would be available evenings and Saturdays. Write Box S-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWYER'S, 51 University Place. GRamercy 5-1618. N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Smart Spring Fashions and Accessories
Kathryn's
FASHION SHOPPE
671 Massachusetts Ave. Opp. Library

Spring Flowers
in Great Profusion at Moderate Prices
We Telegraph Flowers
G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 2000—0261
Medford Branch, 242 High St. Mys. 0600

BELMONT

GREER'S FISH MARKET

369 Trapelo Rd. Belmont 0820

GREEN SHRIMP	45c lb.
HADDOCK	25c lb.
FANCY MACKEREL	25c lb.
OYSTERS	40c and 70c pt.

Clams, Scallops, Fresh Halibut

SEE NEXT PAGE

Restaurants

BOSTON

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.

Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

LING NAN
American-Chinese Restaurant
Luncheons 35c
Dinners 50c
Sunday Dinners 60c
183 Massachusetts Ave.
COM. 9808
Near Loew's State Theatre

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

MEDWAY 50 ACRES
305 Huntington Ave., Boston. Opp. Y. M. C. A.
FAMOUS FOR OUR FRIED CHICKEN
7 Chicken Dinners for your choice from 65c. Try our famous $1.00 Fried Chicken Dinner—complete from delicious soups, and ½ large chicken broiler to our delightful pies and desserts. TAKE HOME PIPING HOT CHICKEN POT PIES FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY, 45c each. Open from 11:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. every day.

MALDEN, MASS.

The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

NEW ENGLAND PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. LAS. 9872
Open Sundays

WELLESLEY, MASS.

Seiler's RESTAURANT
Wellesley Square
Where you meet your friends
OPEN DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

Hauer's FRENCH CLEANSING-LAUNDERING
17 CHARLES STREET
PHONE LAF. 2136

BOSTON—Roslindale

NO RUBBING WAX

Old English
Gal. 2.25
½ Gal. 1.19
Qt. 69c
No Rubbing—merely apply and let dry to a long lasting lustre.

CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4262 Washington Street, Roslindale
2058 Centre Street, West Roxbury

BRAINTREE

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses

Potted Plants and Freshly Cut Flowers for All Occasions
37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra 0063

Your Local Fuel Dealer
Telephone Bra. 0075-1449

WOODSUM for COAL and OIL
38 Crescent Avenue, So. Braintree

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR OF DISTINCTION

PASTEL FABRIC GLOVES
Van Raalte and Wear Right
A colorful note for your Spring Outfit, $1.00
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

SILVER JEWELRY
Gifts of All Kinds
Expert Watch Repairing
GURNEY BROS. CO.
122 Main St. Est. 1841 Brockton

Edgars
BROCKTON'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE
195 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS for Every Occasion — Flowers Telegraphed
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST
TEL. ASP. 5604

Artistic Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
103 Washington St. BEAcon 6000
Frederick C. Carreiro, Francis G. Carreiro

INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHES and TOYS
Edith Humphreys
1410 Beacon Street ASP. 6562 — Also Magnolia, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 8676. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fiske's
ICE CREAM—CANDY
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE KIRkland 5081
832-835 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE LASell 2183

The COCK HORSE
Harvard Square
Home of Longfellow's Village Blacksmith
LUNCHEONS, TEAS, DINNER
Sunday Dinner and Supper
56 Brattle Street Eliot 8800
Business Men's Luncheon 50c

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 1828
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Pianos Estimates Given

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
$2.95 per Gallon
.95 per Quart
RUSSELL R. CAMERON HARDWARE
26 Brattle Street Trow. 0700

The Wave Beauty Shoppe
Call TRO. 1603
It's time for a new Spring Permanent
7 HUDSON STREET

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHNSON-FULLER LUMBER COMPANIES
Retail Lumber and Building Materials
Also
Leominster, Mass.—Clinton, Mass.
KEENE, N. H.

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—
Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630
It is time to be planning for a fresh permanent.
We give a Harper Special as well as other kinds.
Harper Method Shop
530 Main Street
Room 17 Tel. 2430

SPODE DINNERWARE
32 Open Stock Patterns
20-piece Starter Sets from $17.35 up
RICE & CO.
Libby Glass — F. W. RICE 350 Main Street — Gorham Silver

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
652-700 MAIN STREET

helen's
NEW SPRING STOCK
coming in this month
381 Main Street

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Newest Creations in
Kickernick Underthings
WILSON'S
RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LITTLE'S STATIONERS
22 FLEET ST. TEL. 2130

Use Your Ration Stamp #17 Wisely
Buy Best Quality Shoes at
FURBER'S SHOE STORE
63 MERRIMACK STREET

HINGHAM

— ANDERSONS —
FRED P. ROWE, Proprietor
— Specializing in —
— FRESH —
VEGETABLES
FRUIT
MEAT
FISH
7 North Street Hin. 1420

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
163 High Street Next to Transcript

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE (Continued)

The Most Important Fashion in Your Spring Wardrobe—
A Steiger Suit
STEIGER'S

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

FREE INSTRUCTION IN PROFITABLE SELLING
Would you like to supplement your family income by selling on commission famous Avon Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor? We will give you the necessary training.
MISS ILA DYER, 514 Bay State Building
4-5 P. M. or call 21436 for appointment

LEXINGTON

CRAFT CLEANSERS
"Where Cleansing Is an Art"
10 Years $5000 Guarantee Against Moths
1702 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

CURTAIN STRETCHER, $1.98
Well built with hinged easels and rust resisting pins. Takes curtains up to 52 by 78 inches.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Avenue Phone Lex. 0300

PARTRIDGE'S LUNCH BAR
Featuring Light Luches Soups and Sandwiches
40c Special Served Daily
1709 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0840-0841

Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Meats—Fruits—Vegetables
Fine Groceries
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1730 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Jewelry
Good Assortment of
GLASS, SILVER and CHINA
Wood-Abbott Co.
135 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Lowell, Mass.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.
The most complete line of Spring Suits in Northern New England

Cherry and Webb's

Lyle
181 CENTRAL STREET
If my work pleases you, tell others; if not, tell me.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

First Quality
CANNON TURKISH TOWELS
Thick, soft, absorbent individual size Turkish Towels with striped rope border. Regular at 39c
29c each
Goddard Bros.
Market Street Telephone LY 2-2727
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

Come to
T. W. ROGERS CO.
for your
Spring Fashions
UNION STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For 22 Years Malden's Outstanding
Children's Store
Now Showing
NEW SPRING FASHIONS
Moderately Priced
Complete Children's Outfitters from Infancy to 16 years
B & S Children's Bazaar
90 Pleasant St. Malden, Mass.

Dress Up, Heads Up . . .
Build Up Your Morale with a
NEW SPRING OUTFIT
From **Joslin's**

Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps
Malden Co-operative Bank
Incorporated 1887
20 Exchange Street Malden

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

MEDFORD

"Medford's Store for Men"
Nationally-Known Brands of Men's Wear
Arrow Shirts
Interwoven Socks
Jockey Underwear
Fashion Park Clothes
Nunn-Bush Shoes
Closed all day Wednesday during fuel crisis.
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings.
Thomas Wigger & Son "Medford's Store for Men" MEDFORD SQUARE SINCE 1886

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— *Friendly Service* —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1898
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing Pressing, Repairing
All Laundry Services
Samoset Cleansers & Dyers
148 Emerson St. Stoneham 0621

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680
FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
Our uniform quality will please you
MYSTIC 0300—1377
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3007

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

Women's Wearing Apparel
PATTEE CORSET SHOP
523 Main Street MEL. 2134

BEAN & COLE
Dependable Plumbing and Heating Service
Wallpapers and Paints
29 Essex St. Melrose 2566

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
"blue coal"—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1002 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1612—0810 Nee.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM (Continued)

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
STORER'S, Inc.

NEW BEDFORD

—in Old New Bedford
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opp. Library in The Heart of The City

LA FRANCE
Watches Diamonds
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
763 Purchase St. Eugene P. La France, Prop.

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTONVILLE

JUST Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin Street Big. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG 7907
Lumber of All Kinds
Storm Sash — Insulation
Roofing Materials

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

CHATHAM BLANKETS
We don't suggest hoarding, but if you need blankets now is the time to buy them. Chathams start at $5.00.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

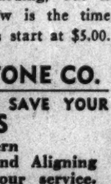
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
MONEY-SAVING VALUES
in All Departments
Select your EASTER SUIT
now for longer wear.
New fashions arriving daily.
ENGLAND BROS.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Remick's Puts the ACCENT on ACCESSORIES for Your NEW SUIT
• Blouses • Jewelry • Gloves



REMICK'S

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
600 Quincy Avenue 39 Temple Street

CASTLE FILMS
You can buy these Films at
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 REVERE ROAD, QUINCY, MASS.
Use our "RENT-A-REEL" Service
8mm.—16mm. Silent—16mm. Sound

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

Dorothy Benham

Millinery
Waltham, 443 Moody St. Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave. Malden, 147 Pleasant St. Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TORRE'S
Peanut Smudge
39c lb.
Reading Square, Reading

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURNITURE
GIFTS JEWELRY
Shop Us FIRST
Complete stock in all depastments
Guaranteed Quality — Service
Moderate Prices
Shop at nearest store
ROYAL FURNITURE CO.
70 Main Street 90 Broadway
WATERTOWN SOMERVILLE
WAT. 2700 SOM. 1215

Star Market Co.
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For Painting Walls, Ceilings For Painting Over Wallpaper
Sherwin-Williams Co.
238 Dwight, Corner Bridge Street

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendslev's
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies — Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

MILADY'S SHOP
Weymouth Landing
DRESSES — MILLINERY
HOSIERY — UNDERWEAR
and ACCESSORIES

MASSACHUSETTS

WEYMOUTH (Continued)

A. B. BRYANT & CO.
182 Washington Street, Weymouth
Family Marketmen Since 1876
QUALITY, SERVICE, VALUE
Telephone Wey. 0600

WINTHROP

IDEAL MARKET
Make your "point values" count!
Buy
LIBBY, MONARCH and HATCHET Products
197 Winthrop Street Ocean 0241

B. N. SAMUELS, INC.
now carry a full line of
DU BARRY Products
by
Richard Hudnut
46 Woodside Avenue Ocean 0860

WORCESTER

TATMAN & PARK
INSURANCE of All Kinds
See us for your Automobile Insurance for 1943
44 Front Street Dial 5-4341

For Children's Spring Clothing from Head to Toe
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
478 Main Street, opp. City Hall
Youth Centre of Worcester

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are assisted by using the latest Webster's Dictionaries. Find yours at
DAVIS & BANISTER, Inc.
24 Pearl Street

European Local Classified

HOMES TO SHARE

SURREY.—Lady with modern house in countried surroundings within easy reach of London wishes to share her home with another, or would let two furnished rooms. Box W-1731, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, SUSSEX—Comfortable refined room, with breakfast, supper. 5/6, or 35/- weekly. Gas ring and fire. Quiet, nr. shops, buses, gardens. Box W-1724, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

POST VACANT

BIRMINGHAM—Wanted, good caretaker for church, Birmingham Camp Hill district; exempt military service. Box W-1720, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

WANTED TO BUY

AFTER THE WAR your Home Movie Projector will soon be out of date. We pay top prices for 16mm. Talkies, 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Home Movie Projectors: Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras and enlargers are still urgently wanted—will you release yours? — WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W.1.

England

BATH

Hand Bags Leather Goods
Our Own Make TRUNKS, SUITCASES, ATTACHES, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
Phone 4107, Union Passage, Bath

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 351

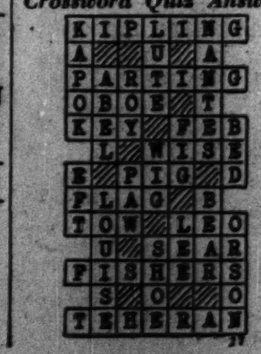
BOURNEMOUTH

P. W. SENIOR
IRONMONGER
Garden Requisites and Fertilizers a Speciality
181, Seabourne Rd., West Southbourne
Tel. Southbourne 513

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

Crossword Quiz Answers



ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
624, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

Jarrauds
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen LTD
THE QUADRANT TEL. 819

BRIGHTON and HOVE

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

KODAK SERVICE
Prompt Developing and Printing
Bring your Films to
Strode Cosh & Penfold
153 Ashley Road (Next door to Metropole) or 8 other addresses in Bristol

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST
HASSINGHAM 94 Whiteladies Rd. 21 Princess Victoria St. Clifton

Jolly & Son Ltd.
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 33401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24433
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria rooms Clifton. Phone 26787

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Bristol

BROMLEY

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

INEXPENSIVE
Rev. 2601 FURNISHING
A service that is prompt, courteous and satisfying without exception.
PYRKE'S
122 High Street, Bromley, Kent

CHELTENHAM

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2715

SEE NEXT PAGE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM
(Continued from previous page)

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

CROYDON PURLEY and District

VERNON G. KIRK
JEWELLER
SILVERSMITH WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
Repairs a Speciality
Old Gold Purchased
1061. London Rd. Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road) Tel. THO. 1033

HARROW

THE GINGERBREAD HOUSE
9a, COLLEGE ROAD, HARROW
Home-Made Cakes, Luncheons, Teas, Light Refreshments.

We thank readers for their continued support. We still hold a high reputation for Quality, notwithstanding war conditions.
Please shop early to avoid disappointment.
Phone Harrow 4699

IPSWICH

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Harder & Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

Jewels
CROYDON & SONS,
50-2 TAVERN ST., IPSWICH.

KINGSTON and SURBITON

LTD.
Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
● 150 Departments
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun— By Gene Carr

"Take it easy, Mom!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Edible Reward

Cambridge, Mass.

Two hours after losing her pocketbook containing $25 and valuable papers, a happy Mrs. F. had it returned to her intact. The finder, identifying himself as an Army Chaplain stationed at Harvard College, refused to give his name or accept any reward.

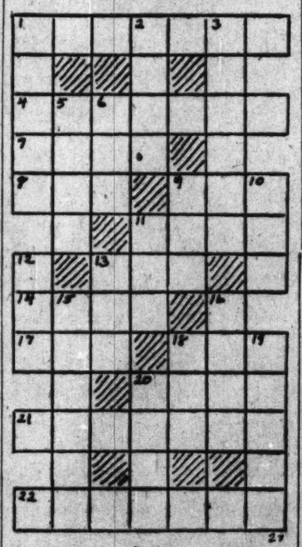
"The only way you will ever find out my name," he said. "will be if I happen to lose my billfold some day and you are the one who finds it."

Mrs. F., grateful for the kindness, whipped up a large fruit cake and a large chocolate cake and took them to the Chaplains' barracks, hoping that the officer who found her purse would be among those to enjoy the home-cooked food.

"And," Mrs. F. told the officer in charge, "if you can discover the name of the Chaplain who found my pocketbook, I will whip up a couple of cakes just for him."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who wrote "Barrack Room Ballads?"
4—According to Shakespeare, what "is such sweet sorrow"?
7—What orchestral instrument is played by means of a double reed?
8—What is that which affords or prevents entrance, possession, etc.?
9—In what month was Charles Dickens born (abbr.)?
11—What is an adverbial suffix denoting "manner"?
13—What did old woman buy with "little crooked sixpence"?
14—What is displayed throughout U. S. on 14th of June?
17—Coarse part of flax is what?
18—Man's name.
20—To parch.
21—Three men of Kingsley's well-known poem are who?
22—What is capital of Iran?

Down
1—What is used as a filling for mattresses?
2—What musical instrument was used extensively in ancient and medieval times?
3—What is a French city on the Loire River?
4—Cain's brother.
5—Chapman Andrews.
6—Oriental fruit.
10—Place for sleeping.
11—What is a manufactured covering of hair for the head?
12—A newt is what?
15—Would a bobac have paws, fins, or ears (sing.)?
15—What opera is a romance of Bohemian Paris?
16—A grizzly is what?
18—Shelter.
19—Valentine and ——.
20—What was lost for want of a nail?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy; break up your fallow ground: for it is time to seek the LORD, *till he come and rain righteousness upon you.*
—Hos. 10:12

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Reconstituting Process Can Provide 'Fresh Milk' for Soldiers?

It is reported that a process for "reconstituting" milk has now been developed which results in a product which cannot be distinguished from fresh whole milk in appearance, taste, and chemical nature. This is welcome news to servicemen in distant lands where dairy problems are acute.

Reconstituted milk is milk resulting from recombining dried skim milk, dried milk fat, and water to form a solution chemically similar to fresh milk.

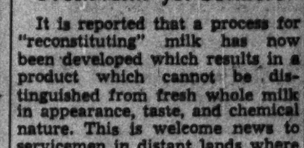
The reason that reconstituted milk has heretofore been less than wholly satisfactory is principally that the heat applied in drying the milk to milk powder changed the flavor and even the properties of the milk.

A process, however, developed by Dr. Charles E. North (who has given his attention to the drying of milk fat, whole and skim milk for a quarter of a century) apparently overcomes this objection.

The natural taste of the reconstituted milk under the North process is due largely to the careful control of temperature in drying the milk, and to the separation of the butterfat and milk and their dehydration at different temperatures.

The milk is not heated above 159° F., the critical temperature above which it acquires a cooked taste. The dried butterfat, on the other hand, is prepared by centrifuging a mixture of pure butter and water at a higher temperature —185° F.—which destroys its auto-oxidizing enzymes.

The dried skim milk and dried



butterfat can be mixed with water in any desired proportions. Consequently, it is possible to "reconstitute" skim milk, whole milk, light or heavy cream, or butter from the dry ingredients.

Since the dehydrated forms of skim milk and butterfat, in sealed containers, will keep for two years without refrigeration, the present and postwar uses for reconstituted products in remote sections of the globe challenge the imagination.—W. P. Kessbey.

Photo by Deepaul

Unusual Trio

The photographer didn't reveal the method he used to retain their interest.

Brevities

Detroit News: Life, says a famed British physicist, is no more than a dream. And Hitler, Hirohito and the rest are cracker crumbs in the bed.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The Axis is hereby informed that American women are in war work up to their lovely ears. Many are in military service, more are in industry, and the rest are slicing bread.

Chicago Daily News: As the Führer has been unable to make any promise of the last year stick, it would be interesting to go back now and examine some of the early wallpaper jobs.

In Lighter Vein

Try It

Teacher: "Give me a sentence with the word biennial."

Pupil: "Mom will biennial thing if she thinks it's a bargain."
—Atlanta Two Bells

"Our Berlin Branch"

A Manchester furniture store which had received a severe shaking from Nazi bombs bore the following notice:

But you ought to see our Berlin branch.
—Manchester Guardian

Tall Story

Gus Edwards, Mechanic's Mate, is one of the Navy's most seasoned tale spinners. One day he was sitting with a group of English tars, discussing the relative merits of British and American ships.

"I'm curious about your carriers," one British tar said. "How fast are they?"

Old Gus looked at him and replied, "To tell you the truth, I don't know. We've never really opened them up. All they've been required to do so far is to keep up with the planes."—Tail Spins

Daily Anecdote

Not What He Wanted

Some years ago a bewhiskered elderly little man was hurrying along Wall Street, when he collided with a runner from a bucket shop.

"Come to put a little money on the rise of the market?" insinuated the runner, taking instant advantage of the encounter. "I'll show you where you can double your money in an hour."

"Double all I have?" inquired the old gentleman innocently.

"How much have you got?" asked the runner.

"Oh, a little less than $175,000,000," was the reply.

"W-what?"

"Yes," replied the prospective victim, "but I am trying to get rid of it, not double it."

"Why," gasped the runner, "you must be Andrew Carnegie."

"I am," was the reply.

The runner fled.

FACTS FIGURES
THE WORLD'S SMALLEST PARROTS, FOUND IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS, ARE NOT AS LARGE AS SPARROWS AND LIVE LIKE WOODPECKERS.
EIGHT POUNDS OF BUTTER PER DAY FOR EACH 100 MEN IS THE U.S. ARMY ALLOTMENT.
100 YEARS AGO GROCERY PLATES WERE OBJECTED TO BECAUSE THEY DULLED THE KNIVES.
R. parris
IT'S A FACT
THE LOWEST SPOT ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE IS THE DEAD SEA, 1,290 FEET BELOW SEA LEVEL.
FOOD SENT TO SOLDIERS IN CAMP SHOULD BE PACKED TO WITHSTAND HEAT AND COLD, ROUGH HANDLING AND AT LEAST TEN DAYS' DELAY IN THE MAIL.
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OUR FOOD IS THE ALFALFA & OMEGA OF THE SILO
PLEASE BRING YOUR OWN FEED BAG
SHINNY OVER BONNIE, AND LET ME GET AT THAT FEED BOX— I'M STARVED
?
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Dollars and Cents*

By Le Pelley

MY, MY... 350 DOLLARS... TSK TSK...
NOW WHAT ARE YOU WORRYING ABOUT ??
INCOME TAX...
WELL, YOU DON'T HAVE TO PAY ANY, DO YOU?
350 DOLLARS.. AMAZING.... COLOSSAL !!!
BUT YOU DON'T HAVE TO PAY ANY-THING..
I KNOW IT ! MY DAD DOES — AND I JUST FOUND OUT THAT'S HOW MUCH I'm WORTH !
OH..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Especially Nowadays!*

By Rodgers

"Why did that man get so excited when he examined the lunch box?" I asked, interrupting ol' Pete's account of what happened while we were separated.
"I can't imagine— those sandwiches were all right but they weren't that good!" Peter replied
"Was there something else in the box?" I asked him-
"Well, to tell the truth, I was too interested in the sandwiches to notice anything else, but I do seem to recall some papers, or something like that," Peter admitted-
"there must have been something," I told him
"But why should anyone get excited over papers when there were good ham sandwiches handy?" asked Peter.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bill Asks for the Next Dance*

By The Hagers

"We came down here to learn, firsthand, Some Mexican tunes for our swing band."
The Quackburg pair began to play, As a Señorita came our way.
A hat upon the ground she hurled, And round the brim she danced and whirled.
"Do you suppose," said Bill, "she'd tap A sailor's hornpipe round my cap?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"An Expanding Economy"

"Plans for development of an expanding economy through co-operation of government and private enterprise." That heading on a portion of the proposals for postwar living which President Roosevelt has submitted to Congress is entirely too modest-sounding. It covers a program which really attempts to solve the greatest problem of modern industrial society: How to obtain full employment and full production?

The plans prepared by the National Resources Planning Board should be welcomed as a springboard for fullest discussion by the American people and by Congress. We commend the Board's insistence that jobs can be found. No intelligent society should submit to the frustration, pauperism, and cruelties imposed by unemployment. No society should accept the belief that it is a chronic and incurable disease of the economic system.

Of course, stating an ideal is much simpler than working out the practical steps for realizing it. But the steps are likely to be faster and less wandering if the goal is set clearly before the eyes. In stressing full employment to be obtained by teamwork between government and business to develop an expanding economy, the Board has usefully delineated the big objective.

Some of its projected methods are open to quick objections. They contain more than a little evidence that the Board should have had more business men mixed in with its professors and officials. It may be accurate in some cases to speak of "industrial oligarchies," but the phrase is ill-designed to win a co-operative attitude from business men. And the emphasis on protecting the rights of labor seems to forget the Wagner Act and the need to give employers equal rights.

The proposed "Postwar Bill of Rights" stirs the imagination and warms the heart with its picture of what free men should enjoy. But here again the emphasis is almost entirely on what Government "must do" for the citizen. There is little mention of the citizen's obligations to society, and little recognition that the citizen—and society—must rely primarily on the individual's helping himself. Most of the plan is devoted to measures the Government should take to provide employment.

Perhaps it is useful to have Government's statement of what it considers its sphere in this "co-operation to develop an expanding economy." It will be helpful if this statement is matched by some authoritative organization of business men outlining what they believe to be their sphere. The majority of business men today will concede that some co-operation of Government is necessary, particularly in the way of public works in times of depression. The Government now concedes that it cannot provide jobs for everybody but must rely primarily on private enterprise.

What is most needed is more specific thinking about the roles of each and more positive and generous willingness on the part of each to enter into effective co-operation. The problem of unemployment has not been solved by Government blaming business men for it or by business men saying they cannot provide jobs so long as they are cramped by regimentation.

The plans just thrown into Congress may provide the starting point for a more positive approach. Government has usefully recognized the first essential of employment — an expanding economy—and has outlined its plans for providing jobs. Cannot business match it and state the minimum conditions of freedom from Government interference it must have to develop an expanding economy?

Toy Fair, 1943

So far as the toy industry is concerned, Christmas comes in March, and Santa arrives only at the McAlpin Hotel in New York. That is the time, and that is the place for the American Toy Fair, at which the new models are unfurled for the buyers who do their Christmas shopping 289 days early.

With only wood, paper, and textiles to take the place of many more strategic materials the toymakers have found a new ingredient in ingenuity and have met the 1943 problem on the whole very well. In addition to striving manfully to meet all the demands of Young America, some 200 of the $110,000,000 industry's chief producers are now busy on $50,000,000 worth of war contracts. So it appears today that toys will not be rationed, though the cartons going out to fill store shelves will be only about 60 to 75 per cent as numerous as last year. The youngsters will have to make sacrifices, too.

Deserters or Patriots?

Twelve French sailors wait uneasily at Ellis Island today to learn whether patriotism pays — at any rate, that white-hot patriotism that respected leaders talk about glowingly when a tough job is to be done by ordinary men. This handful of—shall we say too-free — Frenchmen are called deserters by their—shall we say former? —officers.

In ordinary circumstances their detainment would be justified; it is the immigration authorities' business to see that foreign sailors do not wander about the United States in violation of immigration rules. But it appears that most of these French sailors are not in trouble because they have tried to desert their country, or because they wish to break American laws.

Their object is to fight for France under officers they can trust. They say they do not trust those under whom they have been serving. They want to become de Gaullists, go to Canada and join the Fighting French naval forces. The de Gaullist leaders in New York are exerting themselves in behalf of these men, and the resultant publicity throws a weird light on the situation in which the United States recognizes both the Giraud and de Gaulle factions which are now arguing about their claims to Frenchmen ashore in the United States.

There is something symbolic about the ability of a dozen humble French sailors to throw the dignified and highly complex machinerey of diplomacy and protocol so comically out of gear. This story is the story of "the people"—the people making up their minds for what they will fight, by whom they shall be governed. Here is the Atlantic Charter in microcosm. Here are its impressive and finished phrases translated into the language of the streets.

The case is to be settled with the aid of an inquiry by Attorney General Biddle's office. But this fact is clear without inquiry: Not all these men are deserters, as their officers have termed them, except in the most technical sense of the word, and patriots should be safeguarded against punishment as deserters.

Lend-Lease Milestone

Extension of the Lend-Lease Act for another year beyond June 30 had long been taken for granted. Enactment of the bill to continue this national policy is nevertheless instructive. It reflects the education of Congress and the American people in the school of international realities.

Lend-lease was initially adopted by the House in February, 1941, with a 260-165 blessing; the Representatives' blessing on its extension is 407-6. The Senate vote in 1941 was 60-31; on Thursday it was 82-0. An increase in legislators' support for the measure was inevitable with the country actually at war, though there are evidently still six people among the 130-odd millions of Americans who cannot follow its logic.

The vote reflects country-wide realization (1) that lend-lease is a sound program in the effort to win American security against aggression and despotism, (2) that it is not a form of charity to America's allies but a policy of enlightened self-interest, (3) that the assessment of America's position in the world by those who advocated lend-lease in the pre-Pearl Harbor months of 1941 was fundamentally correct.

A word of praise should be said for the able presentation of the case for lend-lease by Mr. Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator, who in his reports to Congress and the public has helped to clarify the program's purposes and achievements.

The tendency to look on lend-lease from the point of view illustrated by Calvin Coolidge's phrase, "They hired the money, didn't they?" is not extinct, however. And no one should imagine that Congress intends to turn over to the Executive any of its traditional or claimed prerogatives in the field of postwar settlement.

What the 1943 vote does say, however, is that Americans are nearly unanimous in favoring aid to their allies in war. It indicates, moreover, that they are really learning the lessons they had begun to grasp when they adopted lend-lease in the first place. This being so, most of them should be convinced of the need to help their allies keep the peace now being won at so great a cost to all.

And there are those, probably, who feel like saying to Mr. Morgenthau: "Here, you take the apple and gimme back the bite."

The Bookshelf

Fiasco in Burma

Sent inland from Shanghai in the early days of the Sino-Japanese war, Jack Belden was only an indifferent success as a press association correspondent. His style was to follow the battle on a bicycle or afoot, to flatten himself with the Chinese troops under Japanese bombings. Such news dispatches as he got out were tremendously vivid but mostly omitted by the home press in favor of short, snappy "headline news" sent by colleagues snug at headquarters.

But through the years Mr. Belden has kept covering China's struggle for newspapers and, latterly, magazines. And in his first book, RETREAT WITH STILWELL (New York: Knopf. $3) he emerges as a war writer of surprising distinction. Here, in style and with mental-background sometimes approximating that of Lawrence of Arabia, Mr. Belden tells the tragic story of the loss of Burma. It is grim, bitter, yet stimulating; Mr. Belden puts down a torrent of hard facts, lightens them with his own personal experiences related with modesty and often with humor, and points morals which should be widely read and thought over.

* * *

On the eve of Japan's Burma invasion, Mr. Belden starts out, "the outcome was a foregone conclusion." The invader arrived as a single unit co-ordinated for total war by a plan which included a successful enlistment of the native population for overthrow of the British, "who met the invasion without plan, morally undermined by a fatal policy, and organized for an ancient kind of frontier warfare." The author was practically as much participant in the resulting débâcle as any soldier, but as a correspondent it was his duty to think. In his thinking, and this record, he does not spare the white man, but documents his findings with punishing force.

Gen. Joseph Stilwell, taking part in the Burma fight and subsequent escape "in as peculiar and anachronistic a position as any general was ever placed," with four distinct offices making him responsible to five organizations and about twice as many bosses, does not suffer in the Belden record. Instead, he receives sympathy both for the fix he was in and for the energetic and original way he labored to make the best of things. The picture is drawn finely and in detail of a general lacking even a headquarters staff, going about a difficult countryside practically unguarded, forced to do almost everything for himself if for no other reason than that almost none about him spoke Chinese, plagued by lack of discipline and co-ordination, yet never losing courage or proportion.

* * *

Finally the one urge of soldiers "fed to the teeth at the continual retreats, at escaping from one trap into another," was to get to India. Yet Mr. Belden makes amply clear that it need not have been so had the highest planners realized Burma's strategic position as a menace to the Japanese in Thailand and elsewhere as well as Burma's importance to China. He likewise has criticism for armies without political departments to form "a living liaison with the people"—but most of all, for the historic British and American policies which, despite talk of "war for freedom," nonetheless held an alien people in such economic and political bondage as to make them willing to fight for the foe. R. G

Our Readers Say—

Wants Germany Cut Up

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Ever since the publication of your provocative series of articles on the World of Tomorrow, I have been thinking of this subject.

Of the many demands that seem to crowd my thought, one stands supreme. Let there be no more empires. Perhaps that is asking too much, but if there must be government of these peoples of the earth known as backward, let it be an international commission that rules them, not a caste. And above all let there be no more of the thing which has plunged the entire world into misery twice during my own lifetime . . . namely no more Germany as it was constructed by the machinations of Herr von Bismarck.

There has been only fear and hate in Europe since the day the Germanic States were federated into a German nation.

Germans, as people, I would punish not at all for this war. The criminal Nazis, yes. The German people bullied, fooled, mesmerized, with their silly self-glorification flattered, ego distorted, no. Simply let the German people once more say, "I am a Saxon," "I am a Prussian," "I am an Austrian," "I am a Bohemian." Let the German State return to the oblivion it deserves, let the people of Europe sleep in peace of nights, and German pride cease to dominate the good folk of the little States from which it was created. France, no longer afraid, might then cease to be a plotting ground for politicians, and become once more a cradle for liberty and dignity and progressive thinking.

I would have in this little thumb-nail world, no more national navies, no more national armies, to be used by ambitious men for private gain. Instead I should have an International Military Police, in which all nations could and in fact must enlist, but in which no nation would have predominance of personnel. Also an International Naval Patrol, even as we have our Coast Guard service, to save life, protect shipping, and discourage breaking of the peace.

Allendale, N. J. BARBARA CHALMERS

A Voter's Conviction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article by Erwin Canham "What About 1944," moves me to put into writing the conviction of one American voter on the subject of the 1944 election.

A normally Republican voter who distrusts much that is termed the New Deal and who believes ardently in the democratic procedure of rotation in office, I have never voted for Mr. Roosevelt for President, least of all for the third term in 1940. But unless the Republican Party nominates a candidate who will make it clear that his war and peace policy is based on international co-operation, I shall feel compelled to cast my vote for Mr. Roosevelt, if he is again nominated.

Malden, Mass. RUTH CRANDALL

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Quite a Bird If She Can Hatch It

Down the Middle of the Road

The President's Responsibility

By Erwin D. Canham

One phase of the fourth-term question has not been discussed in the last two articles in this space, which took up other aspects of this large political problem. That phase concerns the behavior of President Roosevelt himself.

All would probably agree that our four-yearly hurly-burly ought to be confined to as brief a period as possible in 1944. That means that neither President Roosevelt nor any others should play fourth-term politics now. Yet many political observers are convinced that the fourth term is being handled with the same technique and strategy that was applied successfully to the third term. That is to say, the President himself is keeping quiet on the subject, but his friends are beginning to beat the bushes, and behind the scenes the Administration political fences are being rebuilt.

* * *

These charges seem to be largely justified. It is true that the President refuses comment on his plans for next year—and naturally enough, since he could not be expected to commit himself irrevocably when the circumstances of the war are so uncertain. It is also true that politicians around the President are beginning to talk about the fourth term. Short of an absolute and unequivocal refusal to run—which, perhaps, is too much to expect—there is probably no way in which Mr. Roosevelt could silence these ambitious politicians. And yet—whether he could help it or not—the result is that fourth-term politics has begun to complicate the war effort. Such a situation is, of course, thoroughly unfortunate.

And there are many ways in which the President could help. For one thing he could make the handling of the non-military side of the war effort a good deal less partisan. Recent weeks have seen the appointment of a great many lame-duck New Dealers to office. These elevations ought to be balanced or overshadowed by the appointment of other non-political citizens, if the war effort is really to be united.

It was inevitable that the lame-duck Democrats should get some kind of jobs. Not only is it an old political custom, but many of them are able and experienced citizens. A few of them, like former Senator Prentiss Brown, the OPA Administrator, are close to the people and seem likely to give sensible administrations. Others are second-rate politicians, nothing more.

Evidently President Roosevelt was surprised and alarmed at his indirect defeat last November. Thus he has been taking a renewed interest in politics, and by giving plenty of jobs to the victims of the last election, is seeking to rehabilitate his political framework. Naturally Mr. Roosevelt wishes to prevent the disruption of his war or peace policies. For the President to sit idly by while his opponents weave a net around all he has been seeking to establish, in wartime or in domestic programs, would be impossible to expect, and unsound statecraft.

Yet a particular and self-sacrificial responsibility lies upon a wartime President. It is to unite the people, even if at a partisan loss to one's own friends. A President has to lean over backward. His administration needs to be just as nearly non-partisan as is possible. He should leave the electoral decision to the people, un-manipulated by the political advantages which a President in office usually enjoys.

In our only other presidential election in the midst of a great war, Abraham Lincoln eschewed partisan maneuvering, even though at one time he seriously expected to be defeated for re-election. He felt that he had to stand or fall on his record, and he deemed it beneath the dignity and patriotic responsibility of the President to campaign or manipulate. At the same time, of course, he was surrounded by a zealous and aggressive partisan group—including plenty of bosses—which engaged in two-fisted campaigning against General McClellan, the Democratic nominee.

* * *

President Roosevelt has always been an aggressive political candidate, appreciating to the full the vote-getting advantages of the White House position itself. And all the evidence points to his responsibility in the current fourth term talk. He still acts like a Democratic party leader, he pays political debts and makes—or knows about—old-fashioned political deals. His position is very difficult. It is even more precarious, paradoxically, than that of Winston Churchill who could be put out of office tomorrow if the House of Commons so voted. But despite the difficulties, Mr. Roosevelt should put unity above everything else. He should realize how very disruptive politics can be—both that played by his opponents and by his friends. By hewing the idealistic line of non-partisan sacrifice, he can contribute to unity, and could bury the fourth-term issue until next spring, at least. In words, he and Mrs. Roosevelt have "deplored" fourth-term talk. By deeds—in appointment and administration of a non-partisan governmental structure—he could prevent this dark cloud of politics from filling our wartime skies.

Mirror of World Opinion

Mme. Chiang's Fable

Mme. Chiang told an anecdote full of rich Oriental flavor the other day in Washington. About 2000 years ago, she said, there was a young Buddhist monk who sat cross-legged outside the temple, his hands clasped, chanting day after day, "Amita-Buddha, Amita-Buddha," because he hoped that he would thus acquire grace. At length, the old Father Prior of the temple came up, seated himself beside the monk, and began rubbing a piece of brick against a stone. This, too, went on day after day.

At length, the acolyte could restrain his curiosity no longer, and asked the Prior what he was doing. "I am trying to make a mirror out of this brick," the old man replied. "But," said the monk, "it is impossible to make a mirror out of a brick, Father Prior." "Yes," replied the other, "and it is just as impossible for you to acquire grace by doing nothing except chant 'Amita-Buddha' all day long, day in and day out."

The moral? There are several possibilities. But in the rich American idiom, it might be this: You can't win a war by sitting on your hands.—*St. Louis Post Dispatch.*

The Wide Horizon

Shall We Have Milk?

By H. R. Cokeley

The American nation is now facing a most critical milk supply problem and home-folk again must sacrifice. Sixteen per cent of the total 1943 milk production in the United States will be needed for the manufacture of powdered milk and cheese for the armed forces and the United Nations. Moreover, large quantities of milk will be utilized in making trainloads of butter for the boys in the service. These staggering abnormal demands, as well as civilian needs, must be met by dairies which were little more than adequate to supply the country in pre-Pearl Harbor days.

But regardless of local wants, milk cans will be drained ungrudgingly and butter allotments cut to approximately one pound per person per month in order to meet the armed service and lend-lease needs in their entirety. Even though civilians may not be able to obtain their usual quantities of ice cream, cheese, butter, and other dairy products, they will survive.

In 1942, the total milk production in the United States was approximately 120,000,000,000 pounds with only 8 per cent going to American armies and allies in one form or another. In 1943, the milk production in all probability will be less than 122,000,000,000 pounds, yet 16 per cent of the milk must be diverted to meet war needs.

* * *

Perhaps some will believe that agricultural agencies should immediately boost the production of milk to the point where all demands might be met, but this would be a physical impossibility. The present supply of dairy cows in the United States is not adequate, and it will take time to increase materially the size of herds. Heifers coming into production will do little more than make necessary replacements in herds in 1943, as dairymen in recent years have not been developing great numbers.

And it might well be pointed out here that high veal prices have been responsible to some extent for the present inadequate supply of mature dairy heifers. Thousands and thousands of the promising calves have been slaughtered, irrespective of sex. Furthermore, the cost of developing heifers to the production stage by dairymen with outlets for whole milk have been in excess, until recently, of the price for which mature dairy cows might be obtained. Far too many herdsmen have just depended upon buying needed cows from general farmers.

In addition to the foregoing developments affecting dairymen, the labor shortage crept up on them. For many, this catastrophe, in addition to already existing troubles, was too much. As a result, some let all their cows go to slaughterhouses in the fall of 1942, and others materially reduced their herds.

To avert what appeared to be an approaching crisis, the United States Department of Agriculture, in February, 1943, hastily formulated plans for controlling the disturbance as far as possible. Funds were made available to purchase all producing cows with merit and bred-dry cows that seemed to be headed toward the butcher. Farm Security Administration was given the responsibility.

* * *

Worthwhile cows are being purchased by the FSA in instances where they would otherwise be slaughtered. But the Government is not going into the dairy business; so this acquired stock is being turned over on a non-profit basis to commercial dairymen and others in position to keep the cows in production. However, the Government realizes that it may be necessary at times to ship herds from one community to another in carrying out the planned objectives.

To provide for future milk requirements, the cow-purchase program also carries with it orders for the FSA to buy promising dairy-type heifer calves, and even older heifers, where necessary, to keep them from being slaughtered. These, too, will be placed with farmers in position to give necessary feed and care and interested in developing especially good milch cows. By this foresightedness, it is hoped to build up the supply of dairy cows to the point where even postwar needs may be met. It is estimated that the British Isles alone will need to import 1,200,000 dairy cows within twelve months after the war is over, and probably other countries will need proportionately large numbers. So reasons exist for thinking about postwar needs.

Of course, the public is particularly interested in bountiful supplies of milk, a fundamental food. And the dairymen will respond to the calls of their patrons as far as it is humanly possible for them to do so. But notwithstanding, the consuming public doubtless will find sacrifices unavoidable.

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